

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 21, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 64, 3 p.m. 70
Humidity 69, 54

December 21, 1913

Temperature 6 a.m. 64 p.m. 65
Humidity 80 77

WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 30.2

2813 晚五月一十年寅甲

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1914.

一拜禮 號一十二月二拾英

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SOUTH AFRICAN REBEL PAYS THE PENALTY.

ALLIES TAKE MORE GERMAN TRENCHES.

Indian Troops Make Good Headway.

BRITISH STEAMER STRIKES MINE OFF IRISH COAST.

[Reuter's Service Telegrams.]

Stiff Fighting in Poland.

Dec. 20, 11.55 p.m.

A Petrograd communique states:—
On the left bank of the Vistula, along the front of the rivers Bzura and Rawa, a series of fights occurred yesterday, which at certain points assumed a serious character.
Two German companies, while crossing a half-burnt bridge over the Bzura, were immediately attacked, and they lost prisoners and machine guns.
In the region of Przemyel the Austrians sortied in considerable strength, but failed lamentably. They were caught on the flank and routed, many prisoners being taken.

British Steamer Strikes a Mine.

Dec. 20, 11.25 p.m.

The Admiralty announces that the steamer Tritonia struck a mine off the north Irish coast on the 19th and is believed to have foundered. The crew has been landed.
[The Tritonia was a British steamer of 4,272 tons gross, owned by Donaldson Bros., and built by Messrs. D. and W. Henderson and Co., at Glasgow, in 1893. Her port of registry was Glasgow.]

Rebel Leader Shot.

Dec. 20, 5.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria states that the rebel leader, Captain Fourie, was court-martialled yesterday and shot at dawn today.
His brother, Lieutenant Fourie, had his death sentence commuted to five years' imprisonment.
Captain Fourie adopted a defiant attitude throughout, but took the responsibility of leading his young brother astray.
Both were officers in the South African Defence Force.

Good Work by the Allies.

Dec. 20, 5.55 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—
Between the sea and the Lys we gained some ground on the front Nieuport St. Georges.
The enemy is reinforcing his defences eastward and southward of Ypres, but there have been artillery engagements and slight progress was made by us.
From the Lys to the Oise we took possession of part of the German first line of trenches along the front Richebourg-l'Avoue-Givechy-Lex-la-Bassee.
We recaptured a German trench at Maucourt, south-east of Albert.

TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

The Germans twice attacked most violently in the Lihons district, attempting to recapture trenches, but were repulsed.
The superiority of our artillery from the Oise to Argonne showed itself by interruption of the enemy's fire, destruction of quick-firer shelters and observation posts and the dispersal of a hostile concentration.
We repulsed three attacks in the Bois-de-la-Gracie, two on Fontaine-Madame and another at St. Hubert.
There is nothing to report elsewhere.

Indians Advance.

Dec. 20, 6.40 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the following addition to last night's communique has been issued:—
The British in the direction of Neuve Chapelle lost some trenches taken yesterday, while the Indians advanced hundreds of metres towards Richebourg-l'Avoue, which is north-west of La Bassee.

Loyal Egypt.

Dec. 20, 6.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Cairo states that the Sultan, while driving through the street to Abdin Palace, was joyously acclaimed by the populace. There was an imposing military display.
The people also enthusiastically cheered the officials. The town was decorated with flags.

Sir Francis Bertie.

Dec. 20, 8.5 p.m.

It is officially announced that Sir Francis Bertie, British Ambassador to Paris, has consented to the prolongation of his appointment, which should terminate at the end of the year.

French Reports.

(Official Telegrams from the French Government via Peking.)

We progressed in Belgium, repulsing all counter-attacks, and a vigorous offensive gained us several trenches in the Arras region. Our artillery neatly secured an important advantage in the Aisne and Champagne regions. The Germans blew up one of our trenches in Argonne and made attempts to emerge with three battalions, but were repulsed with very heavy losses.

The Minister for the Navy announces that the German cruiser Dresden succeeded in entering Pante Arenas, and, after taking coal, sailed.

A London message says:—England has established a Protectorate over Egypt.

A Sofia message says:—Von der Goltz has been appointed Minister for War and Military Governor in Constantinople. Enver Pasha leaves to take command of Anatolia's troops.

On the 17th the Allies progressed actively between the sea and the Lys, attaining the Lombaertzyde road at Bains, east of Steenstraete, carrying the enemy's trenches, taking three machine guns and 100 prisoners, and gaining 350 metres. In the Bixchoote region they advanced about 500 metres and took 80 prisoners and one machine gun. On the Ypres-Menin road they progressed 100 metres. In the Arras region, by means of a vigorous offensive, they took possession of several German trenches. In front of Anchy-lez-la-Bassee, Notre-Dame-de-Consolation, where they progressed about 500 metres, and at Loos, Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, and St. Laurent-Blangy, on a front of more than a kilometre, the French troops carried nearly all the first line of the German trenches.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Fresh Activity in France.

Dec. 19, 6.30 p.m.

A Paris communique says:—
North of Malincourt we were obliged to abandon a trench we had captured, which was set on fire by grenades.
Several German trenches were captured in the regions of Mametz and Lihons; and three violent counter-attacks were repulsed.
There have been artillery duels in the Aisne and Champagne regions, the enemy's artillery showing greater activity.

We blew up a German sap in the Bois-de-la-Gracie.
Near Saint Hubert the enemy, by a lively attack, succeeded in making slight progress.
It is confirmed that our artillery on the heights of the Meuse, directed by aviators, demolished two heavy batteries and damaged a third battery.

There is nothing to report from the Meuse to the Vosges. The enemy indulged in heavy rifle firing in the Vosges, but did not attack.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

German Claims Unfounded.

Dec. 19, 11.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that a communique indicates that the German claims to a sweeping victory are unfounded.

The fighting on the Bzura is beginning to develop. We have repulsed several German attacks.

There have been only outpost affairs in other districts on the left of the Vistula.

We have captured 1,000 prisoners in Western Galicia.
A strong force of the Przemyel garrison is trying to fight its way out. We are fighting here under favourable conditions.

German Column Annihilated.

Dec. 20, 1.30 a.m.

A Paris communique states that in Belgium, in the region of Steenstraete, a German attack was repulsed.

We progressed appreciably in the vicinity of Kortkerinn.

The enemy showed some activity towards Thiepral and Lihons; but a German column was surprised and literally annihilated.

Scandinavian Monarchs' Agreement.

Dec. 20, 6.5 a.m.

It is officially announced in Stockholm that the meeting of the three Scandinavian Sovereigns not only consolidated the existing relations between the three Kingdoms, but enabled an agreement to be reached on special questions. They also agreed to continue the co-operation so happily inaugurated, and to arrange fresh meetings when necessary.

[The following telegrams appeared in our Special Editions of yesterday:—]

Allies Make Further Progress at Various Points.

Dec. 19, 6.20 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—
Yesterday in Belgium we organised the ground gained on the preceding day. South of Dixmude we pushed our line southward of Kortkerinn. Our advance southward of Ypres continues, on marshy and difficult ground.

We progressed between the Lys and the Somme, in the region of Notre Dame de Consolation, southward of La Bassee, advancing over a kilometre in the last two days.

We also made progress in the direction of Carency and St. Laurent-Blangy. Despite the liveliest counter-attacks, the positions we gained have been maintained.

We advanced on the night of December 17 and the following day in the region of Albert, under the most violent fire and reached the barbed wire defences of the enemy's second line.

Egypt and the Turkish Debt.

Dec. 19, 4.15 p.m.

The alteration in the status of Egypt does not affect the Turkish debt secured on the Egyptian tribute, which the Egyptian administration will continue to transmit to Rothschilds and the Bank of England.

The King's Message to the New Sultan.

Dec. 19, 4.15 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau announces that His Majesty the King has telegraphed to the Sultan of Egypt as follows:—

On the occasion of Your Highness entering upon your high office, I desire to convey to you the expression of my most sincere friendship and the assurance of my unfailing support in safeguarding the integrity of Egypt and in securing her future well-being and prosperity. Your Highness has been called upon to undertake the responsibilities of high office at a grave crisis in the national life of Egypt; but I feel convinced that you will be able, with the co-operation of your ministers and the protection of Great Britain, to successfully overcome all influences which are seeking to destroy the independence of Egypt and the wealth, liberty and happiness of its people.

Huge Shipping Freights.

Dec. 19, 6.15 a.m.

Record shipping freights are being paid in London, tonnage having been chartered at 40/- grain River Plate to England, compared with the rate of 12/6 paid in the summer; and 05/- cotton Savannah to Liverpool.

No British Warships Lost off East Coast.

Dec. 19, 3.20 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that no British warships of any kind were lost during the recent operations off the East Coast.

A Lull in Poland.

Dec. 19, 3.20 a.m.

An official statement issued in Petrograd says that almost a complete lull on practically the whole front on the left bank of the Vistula succeeded the enemy's attacks of the last few days, all of which were repulsed.

We are obliged to modify the dispositions of certain of our armies in conformity with the movement of a part of our troops towards the River Bzura and the constant reinforcement of the Austrians in the Carpathians.

Russians Take a Further 3,000 Prisoners.

Dec. 19, 3.20 a.m.

On December 18 we checked the offensive of the enemy in Western Galicia.

Our offensive on the front Sank-Lysk, in Galicia, continues successfully. We took three thousand prisoners, several guns and some machine-guns.

Revised Statement of Casualties on the East Coast.

Dec. 19, 6.15 a.m.

It is now stated that there were 103 killed and 444 wounded at Hartlepool; and 17 killed and 50 wounded at Scarborough.

The "Vorwarts" on the Russian "Defeat".
Dec. 19, 6.15 a.m.
The Berlin "Vorwarts" says it is a ridiculous and misleading exaggeration to speak of the annihilation and defeat of the Russians; and that, even if the boggy be great, the Russians must have escaped safely, owing to their timely retreat.

RAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Allies have gained ground on the front from Nieuport to St. Georges.

Violent German attempts to recapture trenches in the Lihons district have been repulsed.

On driving through the streets of Cairo, the Sultan of Egypt was joyously acclaimed by the populace.

From the Lys to the Oise the Allies have taken possession of part of the German first line of trenches.

Sir Francis Bertie, British Ambassador to France, has consented to a prolongation of his appointment.

There have been marked evidences of the superiority of the Allies' artillery fire from the Oise to Argonne.

The Indian troops have advanced some hundreds of metres towards Richebourg-l'Avoue, north-west of La Bassee.

The meeting of the three Scandinavian monarchs has resulted in an agreement being reached on special questions.

The British steamer Tritonia has struck a mine off the north Irish coast; the crew was landed, but it is believed the ship foundered.

The rebel leader, Captain Fourie, has been court-martialled at Pretoria and shot, while his brother, Lieutenant Fourie, has had his death sentence commuted to five years' imprisonment.

NEWS.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

"Jottings by the Way" appear on page 4.

The week-end sport is reported in this issue.

The Y.W.C.A. held a sale of work on Saturday.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General news and an article paying a German tribute to the British troops appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

The three Chinese who committed an assault on Mr. Carmichael at Quarry Bay have each been sentenced to five years' hard labour.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Sale of Antique China and Curios—G. P. Lammett's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.
Wednesday, December 23.
Sale of Antique China and Curios—G. P. Lammett's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

Saturday, January 2.
A.D.O. presents "Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"—Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Wednesday, January 6.
A.D.O. Matinee, Theatre Royal "Snowwhite and the Frog Prince"—4.30 p.m.

Saturday, January 30.
Garden Fete, H.K. University, 3-7 p.m.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. LI HON FAN, a Chinese
graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to
European officials and merchants
in this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is
possessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has
also a good knowledge of Man-
darin and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to No. 14,
Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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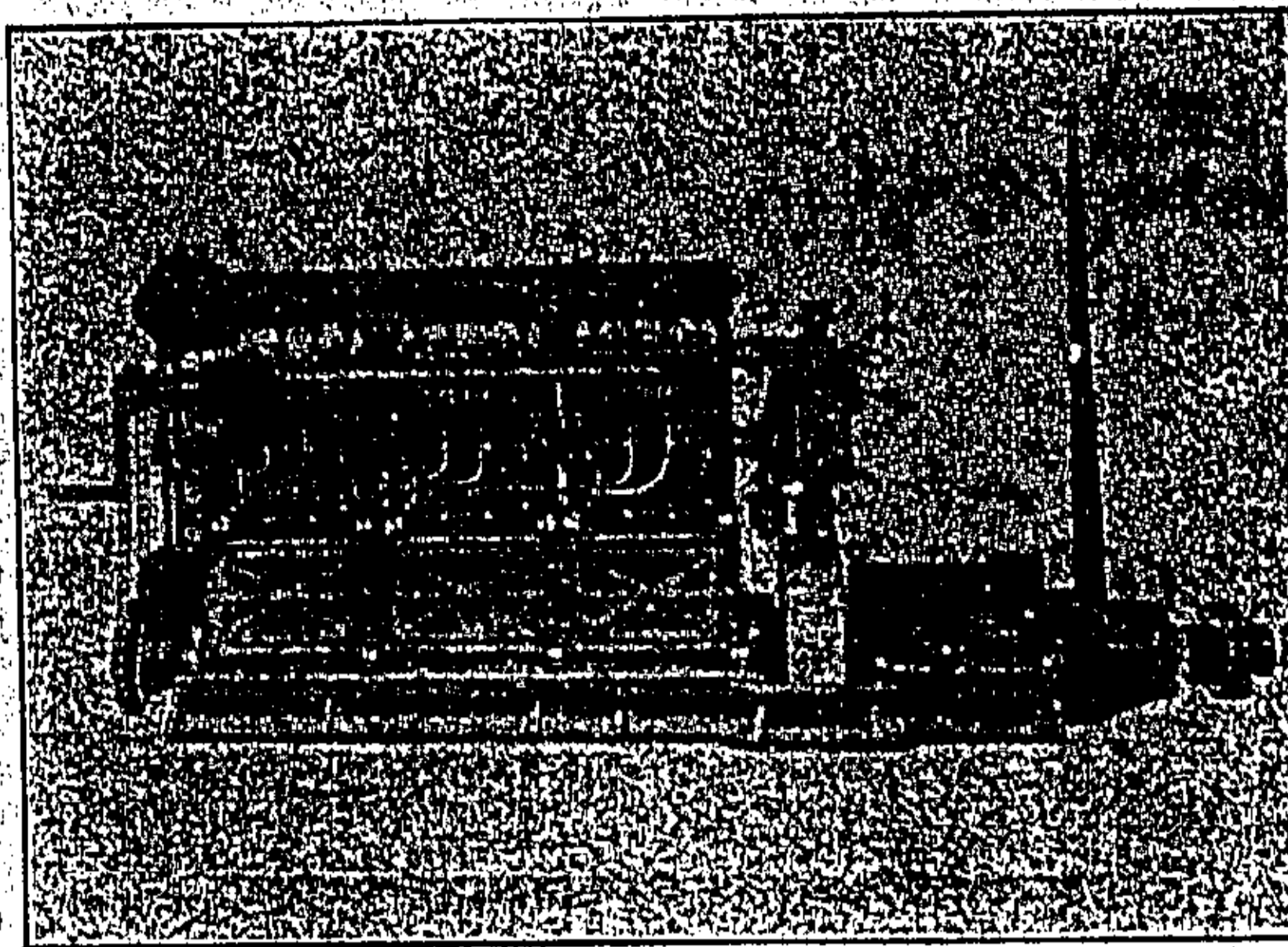
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South China Morning Post.

My Lady Nicotine.

The astonishing revolution of
feeling which has occurred with
regard to the use of tobacco is
nowhere better exemplified than
by the fact that the British Gov-
ernment to-day is doing what it
has never done before, supplying
free tobacco to the troops, and in
France the factories of the Regie
are working at full pressure so
that the French soldier shall not
lack smoking materials. A century
ago Wellington condemned smok-
ing as being "a species of intoxica-
tion occasioned by the fumes of
tobacco." In the Crimean war also
efforts were made to discourage
the use of tobacco, but these
efforts were negated by the
officers and men taking all the
more readily to the panacea
adopted by their French and Turk-
ish allies and by its aid their
discomforts were so alleviated
that ever since the practice, if not
actively encouraged, has been
passively countenanced by those
in command both in the army and
the navy.

Daily Press.

Egypt.

Up to the present, progress has
been retarded by the capitulations
which, however necessary they
may have been in the past as
safeguards against Ottoman
official tyranny, have long ceased
to have any justification in Egypt.
With their disappearance the
path of the reformer would be
cleared of obstruction. By plac-
ing all foreigners outside the
scope of the native law, they have
resulted in a welter of conflicting
jurisdictions. There are the
Mixed Tribunals, set up by the
 Powers for hearing civil causes
in which Europeans are concern-
ed; Consular Courts, for the trial
of Europeans charged with the
commission of crimes; Native
Courts, exercising civil and
criminal jurisdiction amongst
Ottoman subjects, according to a
modified French code; and Ec-
clesiastical Courts, dealing with
personal and domestic questions
amongst Mohammedans. Side
by side with this division of
authority stands the fact that no
legislation affecting the foreign
inhabitants—who, though relative-
ly small in numbers, are commer-
cially most important—can be
enacted without the consent of
sixteen different Powers.

China Mail.

An Urgent Appeal.

As far as we can judge, the
British Ambulance Committee
seem likely to be able to organise
and give effect to an effort which,
we feel sure, the British public
will gladly make, now that the
most urgent and immediate needs
of our own wounded are gener-
ally and—we believe—adequate-
ly provided for. The instructions
given to those who intend driving
their own cars, or going with them
as attendants, are of special in-
terest, and we are glad to notice
that the committee insist on all
for whom they are responsible
being inoculated against typhoid
before starting. And if we cannot
all send cars, and if still fewer
can accompany them, we can at
least assist so good a movement
by providing the sinews of war
and subscribing the first sum of
£50,000 required for running ex-
penses. The idea of dividing the
whole fleet into units of six, each
unit under the control of a French
Red Cross official, seems practical
and sensible. We hope that many
such units, all self-supporting,
will soon be on their way across
the Channel, where, we feel sure,
the French nation will heartily
appreciate the gracious expression
of encouragement given to the
committee by Her Majesty the
Queen, by Queen Alexandra, and
by the Prince of Wales.

*American Trade Shows Big
Recent Improvement.*

Washington, December 12.—
Trade returns for the past few
weeks show a decided improve-
ment and it looks now as if the
business depression is about to
become a thing of the past.—
Manila Bulletin.

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ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

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Hongkong, 19th July, 1912.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Memory of Raffles.
Ipoh, December 11.—At the prize-giving of the Anglo-Chinese School, to-day, the Rev. Mr. Horley suggested a Straits University on the same lines as that at Hongkong. He said it would be a fitting memorial to Sir Stamford Raffles, as the centenary of the founding of Singapore was not far off. The Resident, Mr. Marks, supported the idea but considered the establishment of a technical school more important. Government, he said, had intended to place on this year's estimates a vote for a School of Agriculture, but the finances would not permit of it.—*Straits Times*.

Registration of Deeds.
A bill is to be introduced into the Singapore Legislative Council on the subject of the registration of deeds. The objects and reasons state: This bill consolidates ten ordinances, and at the same time amends a few of the provisions of these ordinances. The chief amendment provides that instruments shall be provisionally registered and that the conditions precedent to complete and permanent registration must be performed within six months. If the registration is not completed within six months, i.e., if the provisions of clause 15 are not complied with in that period of time, the provisional registration is null and void. On the other hand, if the registration is completed within six months the date of provisional registration is deemed to be the date of registration. Under the existing law it is optional for the Governor-in-Council to provide by rules for provisional registration. Under this bill, provisional registration is provided for and must precede permanent registration. Provisional registration operates in favour of the person desiring to register an instrument. This consolidation has been suggested and approved by the Statute Law Commissioners.

"Iron Cross for Almighty."
"It is terrible, but it is also glorious to be a man in 1914," said Professor Q (Sir A.T. Quiller-Couch) in his lecture at Cambridge University last month upon "Patriotism in British Literature." "A stupid man who could not see clearly what he meant by Religion might easily be, and indeed not seldom was, the wickedest influence in the world. His heart would bleed over Louvain while he sacked it, and, with gathering confidence, he would promise, so that he be allowed to do the same to Calais, to reward the Almighty with an Iron Cross, Second Class."—*Daily Mail*.

First Licensing Case Since Early Closing.

At Greenwich on November 14 the first case in London against a licensed victualler for contravening the Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act, 1914, and the Order in Council made under the Act, was heard. Mrs. Rogers, landlady of the Duke of Edinburgh, Colombe-street, Greenwich, was summoned for allowing the consumption of intoxicants after 11 p.m. Two men found in the house drinking at 11.15 were also summoned. The defence was that Mrs. Rogers acted under a misapprehension, thinking that drink sold before 11 could be consumed after that hour. Mr. Symonds said the maximum penalty was £50, and future cases would involve heavy penalties. As this was the first case, he would order payment of costs only, three guineas, by Mrs. Rogers, and 10s. 6d. each by the other defendants.

Death of "Pitcher."
The death took place at his residence, Atherton Lodge, Camden-road, last month, of Mr. Arthur Binstead, the well-known sporting journalist and editor and founder of *Town Topics*. Mr. Binstead, the celebrated "Pitcher" (of tales), was for 28 years on the *Sporting Times*, and in January, 1912, having severed his connection with that journal, he launched *Town Topics*. Among various books that he wrote were "Mop Fair," "Pitcher's Proverbs," "Gals Gossip," and "Pitcher in Paradise." Mr. Binstead, who was 53 years of age, leaves a widow and a son and daughter. He had for some time been suffering from affection of the heart, and three weeks ago he became seriously ill. Death was due to heart disease.

NOTICE



Why not put a Victor-Victrola in your home this Christmas?

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:
MOUTRIE'S.



GERMAN TRIBUTE TO BRITISH.

Truth Told by a Berlin Journalist.

Amsterdam, Nov. 14.
An editor of the *Berliner Tageblatt* who is taking part in the battles in Flanders as an officer of the reserve has sent a letter to his paper, in which he says that the British soldier is not to be under-rated. He writes:

Our young soldiers show an eager desire for the fight, and they are marching to the battlefields with the intention of catching British soldiers, as they say. Every one of them was firmly convinced that God gave the Englishmen their long legs in order that they might the better run away. One remembers the many sketches and cartoons of Tommy Atkins. A few of our men, and only a few, knew something more about the English.

We discovered in a house two severely wounded British officers, and we seized their diaries, which contained very valuable notes. One hour later the first British prisoner was brought in. "He looks like a chauffeur," our men said. "Are they good shots?" they asked. "He looks more like football or cricket."

But after another hour the comrades of the captured Englishman gave us their answer to the question whether they could shoot or not. And they did it so plainly that after the first encounters our battalion was reduced to half its number. We learnt that the clean-shaven gentlemen do not always use their long legs for flight, but now and then for very severe attacks. In a few hours we found that our enemy was not to be dealt with as a negligible quantity.

The British infantry opposed to us round Ypres can only be described as the best of troops. The great vigour with which the British soldiers defended their positions was admirable, and when they were repulsed they always tried, mostly during the night, to regain the lost ground. In these attempts they are effectively assisted by their artillery, which is equal to the French and the German artillery. The English also had heavy ships in the trenches around Ypres, and their grenades and shells caused great havoc among our infantry. When our advance brought the British troops into a more awkward fix the British infantry tried over and over again, especially in the neighbourhood of Beclere, to break

through our lines. During one of these attempts we captured about 500 Englishmen.

The main strength of the British infantry lies without doubt in defence and the good use of their ground. Here the instinct of the British hunting man is very useful to him, and of this the average infantryman has none. "The British recruit is very quick in learning the use of his rifle, the utilisation of the ground, and patrolling. The handiness of the British soldier we could well observe during the many battles in this neighbourhood."

The British trenches were so skilfully arranged that they could not be seen with the naked eye. When we occupied the first British trenches we were astonished at their good construction, as regards depth, side-cover against splinters of shells, and breast-works. They were all well prepared for a long resistance. The greatest surprise for us was the number of steel plates which were for the strengthening of the trenches. The reaping-places were abundantly provisioned, and our men found there great stores of preserved provisions, including corned beef and other tinned meats and vegetables. Many of our men discovered also a fresh supply of razors.

The British soldier is an expert in patrolling. I often followed with my field-glasses a British patrol, and I could see that their work was very clever; much better than our men could do. We Germans must not under-rate the British mercenaries. Our advance in West Flanders can only proceed step by step.

IN SAMOA.

British and Germans: Amicable Relations.

The following letter has been received in Sydney from a German resident of Samoa. The heading is Tuamalo, October 24.

"Many thanks for your kind letters, dated September 17 and 24. All letters which we send, and also those which arrive from Sydney, are opened here by the Censor. That war has broken out between our two countries was reported here the same day the war was declared."

"The Governor notified the British Consul here to that effect, but stated at the same time that he would make no alterations regarding their rights; they have in fact been treated by us just the same as if no war had broken

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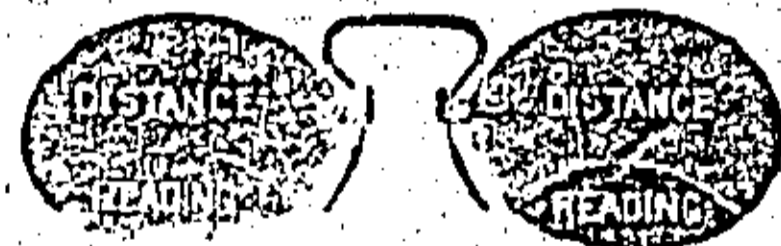
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out. I am sure that everyone of our British residents will gladly confess that he has always been treated exceedingly well by our German Government. This was the reason that, shortly after the arrival of the warship and other transport steamers, the British residents got up an address to the Admiral, asking him to treat us Germans under the British flag in the same kind manner as the Germans have treated us under their flag. Of course, you know that Samoa has been occupied since August 29 by the New Zealand forces, without any resistance on our part.

"The first days we had to get passes to leave Apia, but even that has been done away with. Any white man can go where he likes between the hours of 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. The Chinese labourers thought now the glorious day of freedom had come. The next day after the occupation (a Sunday) we Germans saw Colonel Logan, and arranged with him about getting further provisions, and other things were discussed. About 500 Chinese gathered before the courthouse, and started a row. They soon were cleared out of Apia by our native police. A few of them were very badly knocked about."

"All the officers with whom I

had to deal are very obliging indeed. They treat me very well. Business is carried on as far as possible. Some of our Germans, including my boss, have been deported to Auckland."

F. M. S. Government Appointments.

The F.M.S. Government Gazette announces the following appointments:—Mr. T. W. Patton to act as assistant District Officer, Raub; Mr. L. Rayman to act as assistant District Officer, Pekan; Mr. S. W. Jones to act as assistant District Officer, Lipis; Mr. P. A. Satow to act as Warden of Mines, Perak; Mr. J. Laird to act as assistant Warden of Mines, Perak; Mr. R. E. Gordon-Walker to officiate as assistant District Officer, Kuala Kubu; Mr. W. L. Conlay to act as Commissioner of Police, F.M.S.; Mr. H. M. Hatchell to be Chief Police Officer, Perak, and Mr. D. M. Barry to be Chief Police Officer, Selangor.

If you have lost your appetite or one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamceen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.
By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

MAITLAND.—John Andrew Maitland, late of Shanghai. (By telegram from London.)

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1914.

SUBURBS FOR HONGKONG.

Nothing has been heard for some time past of the projected scheme for developing the south side of the island as a suburban residential district, but from the fact that provision has been made in this year's Budget for the extension of the road to a point which would bring it into touch with the site selected, we may assume that there are still hopes of the proposals taking definite shape some day. The present, of course, is not a time in which either the Government or local syndicates are likely to launch out on any extensive programme for solving the housing problem. But it is certainly a favourable moment in which to review the situation and to look at any and every possibility which may help towards attaining the end desired. It is with this point in mind that we venture to throw out an idea which appears to us to be at once attractive and feasible.

In Sydney and in other Australian cities where congestion has interfered with new building schemes, we believe quite a number of suburban areas have been developed along the coast and on suitable islands by ferry companies which have run frequent steamer services therefrom to the cities themselves. These places, so we are informed, have become exceedingly popular and have drawn thousands of people from the crowded cities to spots where living is cheaper and conditions are decidedly more healthful. Why could not some such idea be worked upon in Hongkong? There are numerous suitable localities within half an hour's run from the most, three-quarters of an hour's run from Hongkong itself. For example, there is Chung Hui island and the mainland adjacent, and, at the other end of the harbour, Sai Wan Bay, with its easy sloping hillsides running right round to Cape Collinson. The Star Ferry Company, which is known to be a wealthy concern, might do far worse than to develop these areas, either of itself or in co-operation with one of the estate companies, erect suitable dwellings, preferably of the bungalow type—at the same time running a convenient service of boats to the city. Either of these spots is extremely healthy, and the expense of making a few roads and erecting suitable landing stages would be by no means great, while ample and large water-sheds are available for providing adequate water supplies.

The drainage question would, of course, have to be given close consideration, but this should not be a difficult matter provided the authorities permitted the adoption of the water-carriage system. In fact, if little suburban areas on these lines were provided, it would be an excellent opportunity of putting this system to the test here, and we feel sure that the improved sanitary arrangements which such a system implies would do much to popularise the new suburbs. After all there is no reason why, in a place like Hongkong, people wishing to live outside the city should be tied down to localities tapped by the tramway system. The fact is that we do not enjoy to the full the advantages of the many delightful bays and islands which lie within easy reach of the city. And if only the residential facilities were provided, we believe the manifest attractions of these seaside suburbs would make a wide appeal to many who are now compelled to live in less healthy and more noisy surroundings.

Street Nuisances.

Since the advent of the Traffic Inspector we have had an increase of comfort in our streets, in so much as the vehicles must keep to the regulation side of the road and people know just where to expect them. This we appreciate to the full, but there is still another inconvenience which nobody seems to have taken in hand up to the present, and one just as annoying, if not more so, than the other. We refer to the practice of coolies carrying loads of all sizes and descriptions on any part of the road they think fit, and even on the foot-path if desired. Coolies carrying building material—or any other for that matter—could be kept to the same side of the road as the traffic, and that would leave the centre unobstructed. This careless wandering of laden coolies is a nuisance which could be prevented quite easily.

The Begging Nuisance.

If the police at Kowloon are on the look-out for a job they might do worse than turn their attention to the numerous beggars who infest the streets of the peninsula. Kowloon is blessed, or rather cursed, with more than its share of these individuals, a large proportion of whom are blind, short of a leg or otherwise maimed. Not only are these poor creatures a constant source of annoyance to the public, but they obstruct the traffic and incidentally expose themselves to the risk of being run down. It is a standing disgrace to the Colony that such numbers of these mendicants infest our streets, and what is needed, both in Kowloon and in Hongkong, is a weekly round-up of these wanderers, who should be either banished from the Colony or placed in some suitable institution where they could be properly cared for. The Government, in consultation with some of the local charitable societies, should give this matter its earnest attention.

For Police or Sanitary Board?

Our readers will, we feel sure, like to hear of an edifying practice which seems to be quite common among the dummies who use the Yau-mai Pools for their laundry work. The Chinese "washman" is noted for his carefulness over all clothes which do not belong to his customer; which means that he sees no manner of use in wetting his coat and pants when he goes down into the water to pursue his calling. Before getting to work he therefore removes his own clothing and dons one or two garments from among the heap which he is about to wash. Some of our men readers will hear with quite enthusiastic joy that their underpants, for instance, have been worn by a Chinese washman before being sent home. But, as Mr. Mowbray says, worse remains behind; for we have it on satisfactory authority that one washman of an inventive turn of mind was seen, the other day, to go into the water clad in nothing but his innocence and a lady's belated, be-frilled nightgown. We gather that the police have no power to interfere in these matters, and that it is a Sanitary Board affair. Is that so?

Is It Economy?

Our readers are asking us about another little Government matter which concerns, this time, the P.W.D. Some time since, this Department was at the labour—and the ratpayers were at the expense—of erecting sign-boards at the corners of roads at the Peak; e.g., "Road; Numbers 40 to 60." The boards were fastened to posts, which were sunk in concrete and bolstered up with cement, and, if they did not err on the side of over-artistry, were at least strong and serviceable. Then why are they now being taken down again, and substituted by boards nailed to the nearest building? Before the original sign-boards could be put up, there had to be, we take it, a considerable amount of discussion, permission-seeking, surveying, etc.; in fact a fair expenditure of time and money. Then came the cost of the posts, erecting, painting, etc. And now they are to be pulled down again! Of course there may be a perfectly satisfactory explanation of all this; if so, one feels that the public is entitled to know what it is.

DAY BY DAY.

JUST TO BE HAPPY—THIS A FINE THING TO DO. TO LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE RATHER THAN THE BLUE. SAD OR SUNNY Musing, IS LARGE- LY TO THE CHOOSING. AND JUST BEING HAPPY IS BRAVE WORK, AND TRUE. JUST BEING HAPPY—HELPS OTHER SOULS ALONG. AND THEY NOT STRONG. YOUR OWN SKY WILL LIGHTEN, IF OTHER SKIES YOU BRIGHTEN, WITH A HEART FULL OF SONG.—Saunders.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 62; overcast.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 53; overcast.

The Mails.

American Mail.—Closes per s.s. Korea to-morrow at noon.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Anhui to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.

On Saturday the *Telegraph* published 51 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 8.15-16d.

Christmas Week.

Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Co.'s store will remain open until 6 p.m. during this week.

Auction of Curios.

Mr. G. P. Lammert begins his two days' sale of antique china and curios at No. 8, Queen's Road Central, first floor, to-morrow at 2.30 p.m.

On View.

Mr. G. P. Lammert informs us that in future when goods are on view in his sales rooms a red and white flag will be flown. The customary blue and white flag will be flown on auction days.

Ex-Hongkong Officer Wounded.

Lieut.-Colonel Reginald Harvey Henderson Boys, D.S.O., son of the late Admiral Boys, has been wounded at the front. He was born in 1837, and became a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers in 1886. His valuable work during the plague in Hongkong in 1891 won for him the special thanks of the community.

Bijou Theatre.

There was again a very crowded house at the Bijou Theatre on Saturday night, when the third series of the *Recommence* stories ("The Marquis's Inheritance") was screened. The long picture continues the adventures of this somewhat elusive genius among Paris criminals, and gives the beholders plenty of thrills for their money. On Christmas Day there will be a special matinee at the Bijou, with a monster programme that will include "Alone with the Devil."

Victoria Theatre.

Saturday evening saw another good house at the Victoria, and the programme provided was, as usual, a good one, the chief item being a powerful dramatic picture entitled "The Plaything of His Luck." The bill also includes the Gaumont Graphic, showing the world's latest news, a very comical film portraying some of the adventures of "Artemio in Love," and another interesting drama, "The Strength of Man," whilst Mr. Bart Platt and Miss Flo Brooks continue to create, in the words of the London street hawkers, "lots of fun and roars of laughter."

Concerning the Minotaur.

A contemporary gives the contents of a letter sent him by a member of the crew of H.M.S. Minotaur which briefly records the active amount of cruising that the unit of the British squadron in China has been engaged in. The range of operations extended as far as the north of Australia at times, and each turn-out meant a cruise of some 2,000 miles. All this is as it should be, but when we are told that "a tidy few ships have been captured; some we sank, cargo as well," we are led to wonder why these things should be. It has not been necessary for British men-of-war to sink their captures; there are ports to which prizes can be taken or despatched. There is, therefore, no necessity for frains of such commerce-raiding to be thrown away. The story may well be discredited.—*London and China Express.*

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE ALLIES' ADVANCE.

What it Means to Make "Slight Progress."

Though the news which has come to hand over the week-end has not been characterised by anything of a sensational nature, the story which the wires tell of the operations in France and Belgium is one of distinctly satisfactory progress. In France there is a gradual creeping forward of the Allied forces, and the enemy has been made most uncomfortable by the superior artillery ranged against him; while a glance at the map of Belgium will show how well we are doing, when progress is recorded along the front from Nieupoort to St. Georges. There have been desperate German attacks, to be sure, but almost without exception, these have abjectly failed, and the enemy finds that he can do little more than guard his lines of communication. Even these are being threatened more and more every day, and with a continuance of the present steady advance of the Anglo-French troops the fate of the German armies is being slowly but surely sealed.

A Struggle of Trenches.

It is apparent by now that all along the line the struggle is one of trenches, and an idea of the task to which the Allies have set themselves may be gathered from a statement recently issued by the Press Bureau embracing some notes from an observer serving with the Indian Army Corps. This statement shows how hard it is to make progress under the conditions in which the rival armies now find themselves, and a point or two from it may help to curb our impatience at what to the layman looks like a painfully slow advance. When, says this "observer," one talks of the front, meaning the point of nearest actual contact between the opposing forces, one speaks of something which cannot be seen even by a spectator standing (if anyone were so rash) within 50 yards of the leading trenches. It is, as he says, part of the impressiveness of this war that there is normally nothing to be seen.

The "Favourable Moment."

Men, prolonged in lines of enormous length and concealed so as to be invisible, exhaust every artifice, confront every risk and undergo the most trying privations in order to maintain their own positions against the combined effect of artillery fire, of hand grenades, of sniping, and of hand-to-hand assaults. If they are successful in this attempt, says the commentator, it may be that the moment is judged favourable for an assault upon a German trench, and if over a long front such gallant adventures should succeed, we read in the daily message, so full of meaning to those who know the facts, that in such and such a region "we have made slight progress." A statement such as this shows that the advance of the Allies is the progress of very brave men against difficulties as great as have ever been surmounted in war.

Berlin's Premature Joy.

Berlin badly overstepped itself in celebrating "the most decisive victory in the history of the world"—since no victory at all has been registered. In view of what is actually taking place in the fighting between the Germans and the Russians, the Berlin papers may be forgiven for their curiosity in asking why no names of battlefields or lists of captures were given out with the official story of the victory. The German public has been badly gulled, as may be gathered from the latest reports from the front, and the Socialist organ, the *Vorwaerts*, did not hesitate to open its mind when it spoke of the "ridiculous and misleading exaggeration" contained in the official announcement. After the recent nasty knocks which the Germans have received for going into ecstasies over the alleged victory, the fault is with the authorities for giving out false news—a policy which is bound to react on those who follow it.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

"He was in Manila during the early part of the present year," says the *Bulletin*, "and took moving pictures of Bilibid prison and other interesting features." We understand that a "Guide to Victoria Gaol," for the use of visitors from Manila to this Colony, is contemplated by the Hongkong Amusement Committee.

Captain von Eschmarch, of the German army, in writing of his compatriots' bold deeds at Louvain, says: "Our brave fellows allowed all women and children to pass unharmless." This specimen of Prussian magnanimity will surely be quoted wherever the Gospel is preached. The noble Germans! Bless their hearts. Could any other race under the sun have acted with like large-heartedness?

"Truth told by a German journalist," says a *Globe* headline. Wonders will never cease. Ananias is indeed among the prophets.

Papers that arrived in the Colony on Saturday announce that copies of the *Daily Mail* have been dropped into the German trenches. We're glad to hear it; for we've lost all sympathy with those Germans, and feel that nothing's too bad for them. Yet there was a time when we could have pitied them over such a visitation.

Sydney papers announce that De Wet has been wounded in the neck. That just fulfils an old prophecy of ours; we always said that he would "get it" there.

Under Celestial generalship the

Germans continue to make good progress. Their score for the past week is one cathedral and two churches. The return of the number of women killed is not yet to hand.

"There is a structure above the bridge deck where the captain resides," said a local barrister at the Supreme Court the other day. Then his better angel came to his aid and prompted him to add "When he is at sea." One cannot be too exact in these matters.

A contemporary announces that one of its advertisements will interest "golfers, ladies and gentlemen." We dislike such sweeping denunciations; all golfers are not ungentlemanly—or unladylike, as the case may be.

A Home paper records the death of a gamekeeper whose daily consumption of beer was one gallon. This pernicious practice the reckless man kept up until it killed him—at the age of one hundred and five.

"An army marches on its feet," says a Harmsworthian publication. But these are the days of straight truths. It's no good mincing such matters as this.

"Wanted—A young man to be generally useful in a fully-licensed house." Thus a Blackpool paper. It depends on what they mean by "young." We know a fair number of men in Hongkong who would make themselves uncommonly "useful" in such a place—and would even take a pride in their work.

The German Way.

Santiago-de-Chili, Nov. 23.—The steamer *Sacramento*, on arrival at Valparaiso, reports that she had been seized by a German warship, taken to Juan Fernandez Island, and obliged to transfer her cargo of 6,000 tons of coal. The Chilean authorities are investigating the affair. American authorities had previously detained the *Sacramento* as she was passing out of San Francisco, not being satisfied regarding the destination of her cargo, and questioning also the vessel's transfer from the German to the American registry. They made enquiries, but eventually allowed the vessel to proceed. The *Sacramento* brought to Valparaiso the crew of the French *Marque*, Volant, the men before him this morning, which had been sunk by the Dresden.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

Woman Said to Have Been Badly Assaulted by Chinese.

This morning at the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, U. Pui, a Chinese, was charged with having, in company with another not in custody, assaulted Sybil Joseph, of Queen's Road East, with intent to rob.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty. Inspector Gordon, who was in charge of the case, said that on Saturday morning, at about 10 o'clock, the complainant was lying on her couch with her breakfast on a table at her side while her amah was away doing some marketing. Two men entered behind her; one attempted to put a cloth into her mouth and the other held her to the seat. The first then went to the room behind and did something, but the complainant could not see what. The amah returned just about this time and as she went up the stairs she heard her mistress struggling. She immediately ran out again and raised the alarm. The man who was holding her mistress got away, but the other was caught, as he rushed out of the house, at the bottom of the stairs, by a money-changer, who gave chase as he ran out. The prisoner was recognised by the complainant as the man who endeavoured to put the cloth in her mouth.

On the Inspector's application, a remand was ordered until Wednesday morning, the Inspector explaining that he wished to see the Captain Superintendent of Police with regard to the conduct of two constables before the case is heard.

PIRACY PREVENTION.

Lessee Fined for Failing to Comply With Ordinance.

The case in which the Hop Shing, lessee of the steam launch Kwangchowwan, was charged with failing to enter into a bond under the Piracy Prevention Ordinance, again came before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court, this morning.

Det. Inspector Terrett appeared for the Police, and Mr. Otto Kongsing defended.

The case came on for hearing on Saturday, December 12, and was adjourned for a week to enable the defendant to enter into the bond.

Mr. Kongsing explained that his client was at first at Kwangchowwan and he, the solicitor, wrote to the Captain Superintendent of Police asking him to allow time for the man to return. The Captain Superintendent allowed time, and later Mr. Kongsing wrote to him asking whether he would be willing to take a manager and sureties for the purposes of the bond. The Captain Superintendent of Police replied that the Ordinance required lessees, owners or charterers. The defendant came from Kwangchowwan, but the summons was issued before he arrived in the Colony and when he came he was served with it. He was willing, and always had been, to put up the bond, but the vessel had now reverted to its original owner and he had been told by the Captain Superintendent of Police that unless he was running the steamer, it was unnecessary for him to put up the bond.

Det. Inspector Terrett said that his instructions were to ask for a penalty, there had been a breach of the regulations.

Mr. Kongsing said that the defendant was lessee when the summons was issued, but he was no longer.

Mr. Wood:—I think I shall fine you a dollar.

Mr. Kongsing:—Yes, we have been technically guilty.

The case resulted in that fine being imposed.

In the case of two similar summonses against the On Yick S. S. Co., of 25, Connaught Road, in connection with the steamships *Lionne* and *Orf*, Mr. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, for the defence, said that he submitted two names to the Hon. Mr. McI. Messer on Saturday and he was to take the French *Marque*, Volant, the men before him this morning. His Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A WORTHY APPEAL.

(To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—At the present critical moment when our national supremacy is more than ever dependent upon our armed forces on land and sea, there is one important unit of our great and glorious Empire who by the very unobtrusiveness of his services is liable to be overlooked, viz., the merchant sailor.

To him we turn in peace and war for the very necessities of life. By facing unflinchingly the perils that beset him day by day he has made our vast seaborne commerce the greatest in the world. For the transport to the Mother Country of the splendid Colonial offerings of men and stores in the hour of our national need we are indebted to Merchant Jack.

Yet there are hundreds of these worthy seamen in bitter distress—old, blind, and crippled, who cannot obtain employment, and whose case is hopeless in the extreme. Shall these be left to fight unaided their uneven fight with poverty and misfortune?

For nearly half-a-century the Royal Alfred Institution has provided a Home or Pension for aged and destitute British Merchant Seamen, and an earnest appeal is made to Britons everywhere to enable the Committee to keep the flag flying and to carry on as usual their great national and beneficent work.

We appeal with confidence to our Colonial friends as well as to those in the Homeland, for in the past our appeal has not been in vain.

Please send your contributions to the Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, 58, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

Yours faithfully,
J. BAILEY WALKER,
Secretary.

Christmas, 1914.

ALLEGED MURDER AT SEA.

The Cheung Chau police have reported a case of alleged murder and robbery on the high seas. The report was made to them by Chan Fat, who stated that at 4 p.m. on December 17 his master and he set sail in the junk from Macao to Shataukok. When outside Macao they noticed they were being pursued by a Chinese long-boat and at about 6 p.m., when off Tang An Island, they were called upon to stop, by voices from the longboat. They refused to stop and the men in the longboat opened fire on them; one bullet went over the top of the head of the master.

The boat then drew alongside and nine men, armed with revolvers and rifles, boarded the junk. They shot the master and threw him overboard. The robbers then searched the boat and one of them shot Chan Fat through the shoulder and chin, also throwing him into the sea. Fortunately, he seized the hatch of the robber's boat and swam in the water until two o'clock in the afternoon of the next day, when he was picked up by another junk and landed at Cheung Chau, having been in the water for about 20 hours.

Chan Fat's master had on board about \$100 in money, while the former had over \$20 worth of clothes.

GREEKS ANXIOUS TO FIGHT TURKS.

We are informed that the French Consul at Harbin has received a telegram to the effect that big numbers of Greeks have made application to the British Minister for permission to join the British forces in Egypt and have also expressed to the Russian Minister a desire to join the Russian Army to fight against the Turks.

LOCAL SPORT.

A Good Programme During Week-End.

In the football branch of sport, the R.G.A. met and defeated the Navy by three goals, at Happy Valley, on Saturday afternoon. It was unfortunate for the Navy, too, that out of the three goals that were scored against them, two were negotiated by members of their own team. The R.G.A. played well, however, and deserved the win, though it cannot be argued that they deserved such a decisive victory as the Navy's misfortunes gave them.

The Police were hopelessly outclassed in their match with the Hongkong F.C. It will be something for the myrmidons of the law to remember—beaten by six goals to nil. The result bespeaks very truthfully the nature of the game: there was not an atom of interest in it, excepting that of watching the marksmanship of the Club men as they peppered the goal. Stalker and Pennell scored a couple each and Tod and Ridden made their presence felt by each penetrating once. Good football could not be associated with the match.

The Rugby match between the Club and the Tamar was abandoned.

CRICKET.

The Police also lost at cricket in their match against the Hongkong Club, which was rather to be expected. Sergeant Ogg, however, did not retire until he had put up the very creditable score of 31. The extras in the Police favour amounted to 33. In Kelly the Police can boast a trundler of no mean merit. The top scorer for the Club was captain Matthews, who was caught and bowled by Kelly after registering 57. Eight of the Club's wickets were plucked as a result of Kelly's bowling. The scores were:—

Police.	
Sergt. Pitt, b Matthews	0
Sergt. Ogg, b Donnelly	31
P. C. Booker, b Matthews	9
P. C. Kelly, c Donnelly, b Baker	2
L. S. Grimmett, c Egerton, b Kennedy	14
Insp. Kent, b Donnelly	0
P. C. Alexander, b Donnelly	3
P. C. Matthews, b Matthews	0
Insp. Gerrard, b Matthews	0
Insp. Withers, c Gace, b Donnelly	8
Sub. (W. F. Knapton), not out	8
Extras	33
Total	108

Club.	
C. A. Hooper, c Grimmett, b Kelly	7
E. J. R. Mitchell, b.w., b Kelly	11
Capt. Matthews, c and b Kelly	57
C. C. Clarke, b Kelly	14
S. S. Moore, st. Pitt, b Kelly	20
Comm. Egerton, R.N., b Grimmett	8
A. L. Gace, b Grimmett	0
P. Jacks, b.w., b Kelly	0
R. Kennedy, not out	3
F. H. Baker, st. Pitt, b Kelly	0
D. E. Donnelly, c sub., b Kelly	15
Extras	6
Total	143

C.S.C.C. v. University.
At Happy Valley on Saturday, the Civil Service played the University, the game ending in a draw though the scores were very much in favour of the Service. Details:—

Civil Service.	
C. P. Martyn, c and b Anderson	31
P. T. Lamble, b Ho Wing-yuen	23
F. A. Biden, b Marley	7
G. S. Hellings, b Anderson	59
E. B. Reed, b Ho Wing-yuen	2
Hon. O. Severn, b Ho Wing-yuen	4
R. E. O. Bird, retired hurt	28
R. O. Barlow, not out	12
C. Sara, not out	7
Extras	8
Total (6 wickets)	189

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
Ho Wing-yuen	12 1 40 3
Yew Man-chung	7 0 40 0
C. Anderson	5 0 21 2
G. E. Marley	8 0 20 1
Ng Seok Wong	4 0 22 0
F. A. Redmond	2 0 13 0
University.	
Ng Seok-wong, c Bird, b Reed	0
Yew Man-chung, c Martyn, b Reed	15
G. E. Marley, b Reed	1
Ng Seok-yuen, c Martyn, b Reed	0
Chan Yat-kwong, b Martyn	1

O. Anderson, b Reed	18
Wei Wing-lok, c Martyn, b Reed	32
Chan Wing-to, b Bird	0
F. A. Redmond, not out	13
Ho Wing-yuen, not out	9
Extras	9
Total (9 wickets)	94

Bowling.	
O. M. R. W.	
F. B. Reed	13 3 39 7
C. P. Martyn	7 1 15 1
Hon. O. Severn	3 0 20 0
R. E. O. Bird	3 1 11 1

Kowloon C.C. v. University.
A match between Kowloon C.C. and the University was played on Saturday on the K.C.O. ground. Scores:—

Kowloon C.C.

B. D. Evans, c Ng Sze-cheong, b Ramjahn	0
A. G. Pile, c Ng Hon-ting, b Hall	9
H. Overy, b Ramjahn	25
A. O. Brown, retired	53
A. W. E. Davidson, c Yung Hin-lung, b Ramjahn	6
Major Perkins, retired	50
W. H. Church, c Ng Sze-cheong, b Hall	0
L. J. Blackburn, b Hall	0
A. E. Silkestone, not out	14
H. E. Goldsmith, not out	11
F. P. Shroff, c Yung Hin-lung, b Ramjahn	3
Extras	6
Total	177

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.	
Ramjahn	19 0 99 4
Hall	11 3 35 3
Wright	17 0 35 0

University.

J. D. Wright, st. b Pile	19
Yung Hin-lung, b Major Perkins	2
Ng Sze-cheong, b Overy	1
W. Hall, c Perkins, b Overy	2
A. H. Ramjahn, c and b Overy	4
Mok Hing, c Pile, b Goldsmith	15
Ng Hon-ting, c Pile, b Brown	0
Cheuk Tiang-son, c Shroff, b Brown	0
W. Gittins, c Church, b Brown	0
Wei Wing-hon, not out	11
J. Moraes, b Goldsmith	0
Extra	1
Total	57

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.	
Brown	6 0 18 3
Perkins	7 1 21 1
Overy	7 0 12 3
Pile	3 0 5 1
Goldsmith	2 4 2 0

Kowloon C.C. v. Craigenower.

The match between Kowloon C.C. and Craigenower C.C. played at Happy Valley on Saturday, resulted as follows:—

Kowloon C.C.	
F. Sutton, run out	27
J. P. Robinson, b Carvalho	0
Lieut. Mann, b Carvalho	4
L. M. Whyte, b.w., b Carvalho	2
F. J. de Rome, c Braga, b Pestonji	29
Major Robertson, not out	39
K. R. Macaskill, not out	42
Extras	13
Total (4 wks.)	156

W. L. Weaver, Dr. Forsyth, McLennan, and Schulz did not bat.

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.	
Carvalho	9 0 22 3
Southerton	4 0 32 0
J. V. Braga	3 1 32 0
Taylor	7 0 37 0
Pestonji	4 0 20 1

Craigenower C.C.

L. A. Rose, b Schulz	4
W. H. Vivesh, b Macaskill	35
R. A. Carvalho, b Macaskill	7
E. Bass, c Mann, b Schulz	0
J. V. Braga, b de Rome	66
H. H. Taylor, b de Rome	0
W. Rose, b de Rome	6
R. Pestonji, c Macaskill, b Robertson	10
R. Southerton, run out	10
J. D. Norris, b Robertson	9
S. Jex, not out	10
Extras	10
Total	147

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.	
Schulz	6 0 37 2
Macaskill	10 1 53 2
De Rome	9 0 26 4
Weaver	1 0 2 0
Robertson	3 0 19 1

Victims of Gang Robbers.

Ipo, December 11.—Another gang robbery is reported here, a towkay's house on the Silbin Road being entered and the towkay badly injured. A boy who was the victim of a gang robbery and assaulted in the Qhemor district on Wednesday has died in Ipo hospital, while a Jaga is unconscious.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

For the Festive Season,

HAMS, GEES, DUCKS
AND OWN FED

TURKEYS, CAPONS & CHICKENS.

REGISTER YOUR ORDERS EARLY TO

AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS

(Just arrived from the North, being the property of the well-known collector, Mr. Lah Ven Kee).

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Monday & Tuesday the 28th & 29th December, 1914 commencing at each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street. A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sun to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Towkwoong Periods, comprising:— 3-coloured and Blue and White Vases, Plates, Bowls and Figures, etc., etc.

Sang-de-boeuf vases, Large White & Crystal Goddess of Mercy (Ming). Large bronze vases, Sung. Fine Crystal Vases & Snuff Bottles. Porcelain & Agate Snuff Bottles. Green & Red Jade Ornaments. Old lacquered screens with 5-coloured decoration & Blackwood screens with blue & white & 5-coloured Kanghi & Kienlung porcelain plaques, pottery & porcelain pictures inlaid in wood, etc., etc.

A few pieces of Very Finely Carved Soochow Red Wood. N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

On view from Saturday, the 26th December, 1914. Catalogues will be issued. Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Y.W.C.A.

Sale of Work on Saturday.

In connection with the local branch of the Young Women's Christian Association, a sale of work was held on the lawn of the residence of the Bishop of Victoria on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of adding to the funds of the Association, which are not so flourishing as the members would desire. The event was not on a large scale and was attended chiefly by friends of the Association, who were charmed with the excellence of the articles on the few stalls that were arranged. In particular, more than usually attractive were the fine needlework and embroidery designs, which reflected great credit on the members who had done such good work for the sale. Lady May extended her patronage to the sale and during the afternoon paid a visit to the stalls, while Miss May assisted at one of the stalls.

We understand that when the erection of the Helena May Institute is complete, the local branch of the Y.W.C.A. will eventually be merged into it, but until that time the activities of the branch will be housed in Pedder's Hill.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE JUNIOR SCHOOL.

The first annual prize-giving and concert in connection with St. Paul's College Junior School (Boys) was held at the School, Hollywood Road, on Friday, at 7 p.m. The Rev. A. D. Stewart presided over a large gathering of members of the school, and friends. After a pleasing programme of music, etc., had been very well rendered, the Chinese Headmaster (Mr. Bateson Chan) read a very interesting report of the work during the first year of this Junior School's history. During the last six months the

school has trebled its numbers. The prizes were presented by Miss Stewart and the proceedings closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

This school is under the management of the Rev. A. D. Stewart and Mr. R. W. Barney (St. Stephen's College). In the same building there is a Girls' School with from 60 to 80 pupils, and also a large preaching hall, where several of the students of St. Paul's College hold services during the week.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. From GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and STRAITS.

The Steamship "PATHAN" CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of Holt's Wharf at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th December will be subject to rent. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under signed on or before the 16th prox. or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd. Agents.

NOTICE.

The Office of Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be closed to public business on Wednesday, the 23rd December, 1914, and on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd January, 1915.

E. GORDON LOWDER, Commissioner of Chinese Customs. York Buildings, Hongkong, 21st December, 1914.

XMAS GIFTS

Our Gift goods are marked by distinct practical value. We might make many suggestions, below are a few, as many as our space allows, and invite you to come and inspect our splendid assortment.

FANCY SOCKS

TIES — CLOVES
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SLIPPERS — WAISTCOATS
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We beg to notify our Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following reduced prices:—

No. 1 HAMPER.	
1 bottle	Moet and Chandon Champagne
1 do	D.O.M.
1 do	Blackberry Brandy
1 do	Martell's XXX Brandy
2 do	King George IV. Whisky
1 do	Sup. Tawny Port
1 do	St. Julien Claret
1 do	Old Brown Sherry
1 do	Old Tom Gin
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters.
No. 2 HAMPER.	
1 bottle	Victor Ollequot Champagne
1 do	Martell's XXX Brandy
2 do	Perfection Whisky
2 do	Rich Old Port
1 do	St. Julien Claret
1 do	Vino de Pasto Sherry
1 do	Peppermint, G. F.
1 do	D.O.M.
1 do	Old Tom Gin
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters.
No. 3 HAMPER.	
1 bottle	Burgundy
1 do	Peppermint
1 do	D.O.M.
2 do	Rich Old Port
2 do	Perfection Whisky
1 do	20 Years' Old Brandy
2 do	Amontillado Sherry
1 do	Medoc Claret
1 do	Old Tom Gin
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters.
No. 4 HAMPER.	
2 bottles	Perfection Whisky
2 do	Medoc Claret
2 do	Port
1 do	R. Old Sherry
1 do	20 Years' Old Brandy
1 do	Peppermint
1 do	Cherry Brandy
1 do	Old Tom Gin
1 phial	Pomeranzan Bitters.

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The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

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"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA" via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

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"MONTEAULE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Kitano Maru Capt. Cope T. 16,000 Fushimi Maru Capt. Irizawa T. 25,000	WEDNES., 23rd Dec. at 10 a.m. WEDNES., 30th Dec. at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi T. 12,500 Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasawa T. 12,500	TUES., 29th Dec. at noon. TUES., 12th Jan. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takada T. 9,600 Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 13,500	WED., 13th Jan. at noon. WEDNES., 10th Feb. at noon.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,000	SATUR., 26th Dec.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 10,000	SAT., 26th Dec.
KOBE	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada T. 5,000	THURSDAY, 31st Dec.
SHANGHAI and Kobe	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	SATUR., 19th Dec.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sado T. 13,500	WEDNES., 13th Jan. at 5 p.m.
KOBE & Yokohama	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu T. 16,000	FRIDAY, 1st Jan. at 11 a.m.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Katori Maru	20,000 tons	Thursday 28th January
Kamo	16,000 "	" 11th February
Kashima	20,000 "	" 23rd February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 11th March
Sawa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Asuta	16,000 "	" 8th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	" 23rd March
Tamba	12,500 "	" 6th April
Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
Sado	12,500 "	" 4th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	22nd Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	22nd Dec. at 4 p.m.
PAKHAI & HAIPHONG	Hulchow	24th Dec. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	24th Dec. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	29th Dec. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, twice Weekly.
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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow," and "Yingchow," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

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Hongkong 20th Dec., 1914.

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LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Kept on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tillwong	JAPAN	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	2nd half Dec.
Tikini	SHANGHAI	2nd half Dec.	JAVA	1st half Jan.
Tikanas	JAVA	2nd half Dec.	JAPAN	1st half Jan.
Tikembang	JAVA	1st half Jan.	SHANGHAI	1st half Jan.
Tikmanok	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	SHANGHAI	1st half Feb.
Tibodas	JAVA	2nd half Jan.	JAPAN	1st half Feb.

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JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 5th January.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 26th January.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 9th February.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 23rd February.

† via Manila, omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at noon.

Steamers via Manila leave at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. Return (6 months) £96.10.

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Aldenhams	2nd Jan.	29th Jan.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 22nd Dec. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Halmun..... A. H. Stewart... WED., 23rd Dec. at 1 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Parsons Marine Turbines.
The total horse-power of marine turbines of the Parsons type completed and under construction in England and abroad amounts to about 12,360,000 h.p., an increase during the last 12 months of about 1,700,000 h.p. Of the total nearly 10,520,000 h.p. is, or will be, employed for the propulsion of warships, and over 1,850,000 h.p. in mercantile vessels and yachts. The use of geared turbine machinery for ship propulsion is extending rapidly, and 126 vessels built or building are wholly or partly fitted with such machinery, of an aggregate of about 1,000,000 h.p. These include 62 vessels of 620,000 h.p. ordered during the past year by the Cunard, White Star, Canadian Pacific Railway, Union of New Zealand, Ellerman, and other lines.

A Notable Motor Ship.

The activity in warship construction has had the effect of diverting attention from developments in mercantile ship design. It is true that under present conditions but few orders are being placed for new tonnage, but some of the ships which were in hand at the outbreak of war illustrate the tendency to employ the Diesel engine in still larger units than heretofore for ship propulsion. One of these, the 5,000-ton, twin-screw, motor-ship Mississippi, is certainly among the largest ocean-going, motor-driven vessels which have yet been built, and her engines, which have been constructed on the Clyde, and which are each of 1,600 h.p., are the most powerful which yet stand to the credit of any British establishment. It is interesting to note that the four-stroke cycle single-acting six-cylinder type has been employed. The ship, which is now ready to undergo her trials, is a remarkable example of a cargo carrier in which the use of steam has been entirely avoided, for not only are Diesel engines employed for purposes of propulsion, but auxiliary oil engines have been fitted to generate electricity for the operation of the auxiliary machinery, including the steering-gear and winches.—Times.

Captain Mace's Protest.

Messrs. Smith Bell and Company, Ltd., consignees of the ill-fated steamer Shirley, which burned in the Pacific Ocean on her way to Manila via Yokohama, on September 1 and was abandoned on September 2, have just received from Japan a copy of Captain Mace's protest of the burning of s.s. Shirley. She had on board a big cargo for Manila. They are having copies of the protest printed and will distribute them to the local consignees as soon as possible.—Manila Bulletin.

Shortage in Dock Labour at Liverpool.

So serious is the shortage of labour at the docks that the Liverpool Mersey Docks and Harbour Board have decided to suggest to the Board of Trade to send to Liverpool unemployed from other towns. A disinclination on the part of labourers to work regularly and restrictions of the Dock Labourers' Union are suggested as causes of the shortage.

America's Need of Ships.

Speaking to the members of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, Mr. James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, discussed the possibilities of the merchants of the United States extending their foreign trade. He said:—"One week of the European war did more to convince the American people that foreign trade is necessary to our domestic prosperity than ten years of academic discussion. At present there is no lack of shipping facilities, as there are more ships than cargoes to all parts of the world. Our trade is not halted through lack of transportation, but we should analyse this apparent security. The greater part of our overseas commerce is still being carried in foreign ships, and is therefore vulnerable to the hazards of war. We need more liberal navigation laws, rather than subsidies." Mr. William H. Douglas, president of the Arkell and Douglas Company, speaking on the same occasion, said:—"Although we boast of the Panama Canal, we will have no ships to go through it."

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Pindon Haddock, Kippers &c.

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Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

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SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	7th Jan.	10th Jan.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
Kobe & Moji	Hopsang	Tues., 22nd Dec. at noon
S'PORE, Pang & O'cutta	Kumsang	Tues., 22nd Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Wingsang	Wed., 23rd Dec. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & O'cutta	Yatshing	Wed., 23rd Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Thur., 24th Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sun., 27th Dec. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Mon., 28th Dec. at 3 p.m.
Kobe	Fausang	Sat., 2nd Jan. at 3 p.m.
S'PORE, Pang & O'cutta	Namsang	Sun., 3rd Jan. at 3 p.m.
		Tue., 5th Jan. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
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THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE-HOMEWARD.

For	Steamers	Date of Departure
LONDON & HULL	Merionethshire	21st Dec.
LONDON	Radnorshire	24th Jan.

TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.

VTORIA, V'VER, S'TLE,	Glengyle	15th Jan.
TACOMA & PLAND...		

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

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Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

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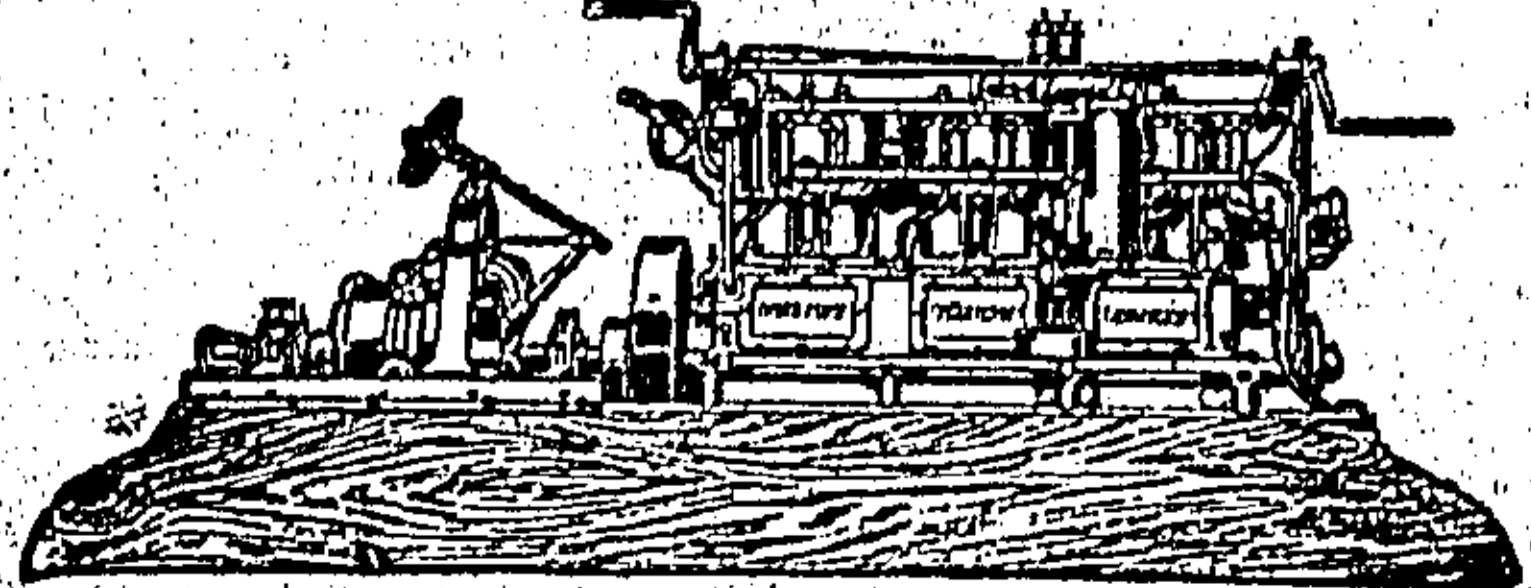
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EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
London & Hull	Mer'shire	J. M. Co.	21, Dec.
M'les, L'don via S'pore etc.	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	23, Dec.
Marseilles via Ports	Nera	M. M.	29, Dec.
L'don, S'pore, via Pang, O'bo, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	1, Jan.
London	Radnorshire	J. M. Co.	19, Jan.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, V'Ver & Seattle etc.	Kenkon M.	B. L. L.	21, Dec.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Korea	P. M. Co.	22, Dec.
V'ia, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan Chicago M.	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	24, Dec.
B'ton & New York via Suez Canal Saimosa	Saimosa	D. & Co.	24, Dec.
New York via Panama Canal	Chalister	D. & Co.	30, Dec.
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan &c.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	5, Jan.
V'ia, B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan Canada M.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	6, Jan.
South America Line	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	9, Jan.
San F'isco via M'la & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	12, Jan.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland &c.	Glengyle	J. M. Co.	15, Jan.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Jan.
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SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Moji and Kobe	Banri M.	D. & Co.	21, Dec.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Sungkiang	B. & S.	22, Dec.
Singapore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Riojun M.	D. & Co.	22, Dec.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	22, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Chiahsua	B. & S.	22, Dec.
Haiphong	Huichow	B. & S.	22, Dec.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	R'goon M.	N. Y. K.	24, Dec.
S'pore, Pang R'goon & Calcutta	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	26, Dec.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	26, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nile	P. & O.	27, Dec.
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don &c.	Surat	B. L.	28, Dec.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Dumbas	M. M.	29, Dec.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Tamio	B. & S.	29, Dec.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama	Nile	P. & O.	30, Dec.
S'pore, Pang & C'utta	Yatshing	J. M. Co.	30, Dec.
Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	31, Dec.
Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	1, Jan.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	5, Jan.
Moji & Kobe	Hokuto M.	D. & Co.	7, Jan.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Penang & Colombo	Peking M.	O. S. K.	M. of N.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Java	Tillwong	J.O.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tijmanook	J.O.J. L.	F. half N.
Shanghai	Tijbodas	J.O.J. L.	F. half D.
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Tjikembang	J.O.J. L.	F. half J.
	Salamis	B. L. L.	End Feb.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

The s.s. "SHIMOSA"

sails on or about the 24th December.

For BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ

The s.s. "CHALISTER"

sails on or about the 30th December.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL.

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1914

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA will be despatched from Hongkong for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, Dec. 22, at 1 p.m.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA arrived at Manila on Friday, December 18, at 8 a.m. and was despatched from that port for Hongkong Sunday morning December 20, making her due to arrive at this port Tuesday morning, December 22.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

S.S. "KOREA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board Thursday, Dec. 17th, 1914, at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered on Monday, Dec. 21st, 1914, at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown on Saturday, Dec. 19th, 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before January 15th, 1915, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1914.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES From EUROPE, COLOMBO & STRAITS.

The Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are hereby landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst. at 6 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 24th inst. at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1914.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Swindon, Br. s.s. 3,212, W. G. Jones, 12th inst.—Cardiff, 24th Oct. Coal—Admiralty.	Hopsang, Br. s.s. 1,382, Robertson, 15th inst.—Sailun, 9th inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.
Tango Maru, Jap. s.s. 7,475, K. Soyeda, 14th inst.—Nagasaki, Gen.—N. Y. K.	Cowrie, Br. s.s. 9,925, 16th inst.—Tientsin, 5th inst. Ballast—A. F. Co.
Lokang, Br. s.s. 978, D. W. Ritchie, 15th inst.—Haiphong, 9th inst. Rice—J. M. & Co.	Chingchow, Br. 1,191, J. Doyle, 17th inst.—Hoihow, 18th inst. Cement—Stone—S. T. & Co.
Ryuzo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,743, Kaneda, 14th inst.—Dairen, 8th inst. Gen.—M. B. K.	Frithjof, Norw. s.s. 891, J. Christensen, 16th inst.—Karatsu, 9th inst. Gen.—Green Is. Cement Co.
C. Radcliffe, Br. s.s. 3,675, Mathias, 14th inst.—Cardiff, 24th Oct. Coal—Admiralty.	Selun, Norw. s.s. 864, D. Hovbrender, 16th inst.—Bangkok, 5th inst. Rice—T. & Co.
Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,878, Yamane, 14th inst.—Nagasaki, Gen.—N. Y. K.	Anping, Chinese s.s. 1,154, Paramore, 16th inst.—Tientsin, 17th inst. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Korea, Am. s.s. 3,780, A. W. Nelson, 15th inst.—Manila, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	Wingsang, Br. s.s. 1,517, Lithman, 19th inst.—Swatow, 18th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Demodocus, Br. s.s. 4,269, A. S. Dodd, 15th inst.—Liverpool, 7th ult. Gen.—B. & S.	Anbul, Br. s.s. 1,331, G. Eddy, 19th inst.—Shanghai, 15th inst. Gen.—B. & S.
	Hongwan, Br. s.s. 2,060, Mason, 18th inst.—Rangoon, 8th inst. Gen.—China.
	Elger, Norw. s.s. E. Ringaasen, 18th inst.—Dairen, 15th inst. Bean oil—Chilose.
	Felohing, Chinese s.s. 979, A. Balas, 18th inst.—Shanghai, 15th inst. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
	Sechu Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,119, Hattori, 18th inst.—Swatow, 19th inst. Gen.—O. S. K.

TO SAIL

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Through Bill of Lading can be issued to

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The Steamship

Also calling at Seattle if sufficient inducement offers.

This fine steamer has excellent accommodation for

first and second class passengers.

For Rates of Freight, passage money, etc. apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1914.

"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

The Steamship

For freight and passage apply

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

General Agents.

Hongkong 9th October, 1914.

"GLEN" LINE

(McGREGOR COW & Co.) Ltd.

For London & Antwerp

Saloon passage Hongkong to London £40.

For freight or passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1914.

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Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP.	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP.	ENTRANCE BREADTH.	DEPTH OVER RAIL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES.	RISE OF TIDE.	STRENGTH.	REMARKS.
KOWLOON						
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	160' top bottom	20'	5' 6"		
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	271'	75'	18' 6"	5' 6"		
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	60'	14'	5' 6"		
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	220'	60'	14'	5' 6"		
TAI-KOK-TSUI						
Commercial Dock	250'	80'	20'	5' 6"		
ABERDEEN						
Harbour Dock	430'	80'	25'	5' 6"		
General Dock	220'	60'	14'	5' 6"		

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager,

R. W. OYER & Co., M.N. Whampoa Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1914.

EUROPEAN ATTACKED.

ALMOST STRANGLER BY CHINESE RUFFIANS.

Five Years and the "Cat"
for Robbers.

Before Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice), sitting in Criminal Jurisdiction, at the Supreme Court, this morning, three Chinese, named Man Sing, Lin Ki and Li Ki, coolies, were arraigned on an indictment charging them with a gang robbery, and assaulting Alexander Carmichael, an engineer, at Tai Koo Sagar Refinery, on December 1, with intent to rob.

The jury was empanelled as follows:—Messrs. E. B. Shepherd (foreman), J. Rodger, L. G. Rodrigues, J. A. V. Ribeiro, E. J. Ainslie, C. M. Soares, and A. F. Osmond.

The Hon. Attorney General prosecuted, the prisoners being undefended.

Outlining the case, the Attorney General said the three were charged with a gang robbery on Mr. Carmichael, who lived at the "Joss House," Quarry Bay, on the morning of December 1. About two or three o'clock that morning he awoke to find himself being attacked by some Chinese. A struggle ensued and they tried to choke him, but two Indian watchmen and an Indian constable came, and the three prisoners were arrested in the house. They were charged with assaulting Mr. Carmichael with intent to rob. The only defence they made, if it could be called a defence, was that though they went to rob him and steal from him, no one of them assaulted him. The first prisoner said he intended to rob the European of his money, but did not mean to attack him. He did not try to strangle him. The second prisoner said he did intend to strangle, but he did not try to strangle the complainant. The third prisoner said he did not assault the European. He admitted entering the house and intending to steal things. Complainant got to the spittoon and threw it at him. Prisoner did not strike him. The Attorney General thought, however, that the jury would, from the evidence, be satisfied that the three prisoners did attack Mr. Carmichael, and that at all events they went there with the common design of stealing the complainant's things and carrying out that design by force against him. That was quite sufficient to find them guilty of assault with intent to rob. They were all there in furtherance of that common design.

Dr. Kooh spoke to finding finger-marks on the chest of the complainant.

His Lordship:—Have you any questions to ask the doctor?

First Prisoner:—Can you not speak on our behalf, doctor, to say that we did not do it?

His Lordship:—That is hardly in the doctor's province. (To the witness): What were the marks of the fingers indicative of?

Witness said that probably they were gripping his neck.

His Lordship:—To throttle him?

Witness:—Quite possibly.

Complainant said he was awakened by the men gripping his throat, at about two o'clock in the morning. He tried to get the men off him as far as he could. They tried to gag him and put a piece of cloth and a piece of wood in his mouth. It was dark at the time. There were three or four men.

The Attorney General:—Did they do anything else?

Witness:—Well, they left me in such a state I had to go to the hospital.

What did they strike you with?

—I think it was the spittoon.

Continuing, witness said that when the watchman came, the

MISSING SIBERIAN MAIL.

Steamer Sunk in North Sea.

The Post Office issues the following notification:—
The public are informed that the s.s. Atle has been sunk in the North Sea. This steamer had on board the mails from London via Siberia dated 6th and 7th of November, destined for Hongkong and British Postal Agencies in China. There is no notification of the recovery of the mail.

prisoners were rounded up. The watchman shut the door. The watchman caught the three prisoners on the top of witness. He thought there were more than three men there; there were three on the top of him on the bed.

His Lordship:—You seem a pretty strong man; you might make short work of two of these fellows?—Yes, my Lord, but I was asleep when they got me.

No. 1 Watchman Naran Das told how on hearing the noise he went to complainant's house and there found the three prisoners on the top of the complainant. He got the men off. Along with an Indian constable he arrested two of them. Another Indian watchman arrested the other.

His Lordship said that witness' conduct was worthy of all praise, and he complimented him.

The second watchman said he only saw three men there. This statement was corroborated by the Indian constable.

The first prisoner said:—We all went there with the intention of robbing the European of his money and wealth. On getting up to the house, he woke up and attacked us. It was he who assaulted us, not we who assaulted him. He called out and in answer to his call the Indians came on the scene. When they came there they produced the galvanised iron wire and bound us (prisoners) together with it. It was the European who damaged the spittoon by banging it on us. After we were bound up with the wire, we were taken to the police station, and on our way, just by the gate, towards Quarry Bay, we were very severely assaulted by the three Indians. Our statements were extracted from us by the sergeant by means of his fists (loud laughter). We were kicked and beaten with sticks. That is all I have to say. Not only did the sergeant hit us with the top of his boot, but also with the sole of it (laughter).

The second man said the Inspector forced them to admit their guilt by assaulting them.

The third man told a similar story. He went there to rob the European and "when he saw me he threw a spittoon at me" (laughter).

The prisoners were found guilty.

The first and second man said they would leave themselves to the mercy of his Lordship. The third said he would prefer to be banished.

His Lordship said that that was not within his province. They were found guilty on their own admission of what was regarded in this Colony as a very serious offence. They had committed a cowardly assault on the complainant in the middle of the night, using violence, and, apparently, from the doctor's evidence, one of them must have had a sharp instrument at any rate wire and gags were found—with them. "I am determined as far as I can to put down these cases of robbery with violence in this Colony. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned, each of you, with hard labour, for a period of five years, and receive fifteen strokes of the 'Cat'."

First prisoner:—Your Lordship cannot inflict such a heavy penalty.

DEATH OF A SOUTH WALES BORDERER.

Funeral in Happy Valley.

As announced in our special Sunday afternoon edition, Private J. Olapp, 2nd Bn. South Wales Borderers, died in the Military Hospital on Saturday. The deceased soldier was one of six men who were wounded at the siege of Taingtau and who were placed in the Military Hospital here a short while back. Private Olapp was wounded in the thigh, but had also the misfortune to contract enteric fever, which eventually caused his death.

The funeral took place in the Protestant Cemetery yesterday afternoon at 4.30. At Wellington Barracks the coffin, draped with the Union Jack, was placed on a gun-carriage, which was drawn to the Happy Valley by a team of men from the Royal Engineers, Staff and Departments and Royal Garrison Artillery. The service was read by the Chaplain, the Rev. Cooper Hunt, and, at his invitation, the three customary volleys were fired, and the "Last Post" sounded.

R. H. K. YACHT CLUB.

Third Club Championship Races.

The above races were sailed on Saturday. A strong north-easterly breeze prevailed. Results:—

Handicap Class.

Course:—North Fairway Bay (S.), Kowloon Rock (S.), Channel Rock (S.). Distance, 10.1 miles. Preparatory gun, 1.55 p.m.; starting gun, 2 p.m.

Handicap on Finishing Course.

Name.	M.S.	E.M.	S.	H.M.S.
Dione	1.11	37	4.11	37
La Linda	2.31	4.15	52	4.11.31
Rolla	2.31	4.19	24	4.18.53
Kathleen	6.44	4.19	22	4.12.38
Colleen	6.44	4.17	20	4.10.38
Dorothea	7.34	4.25	52	4.18.18
Ayesha	9.15	4.24	35	4.15.20

One Design Class.

Course:—North Fairway Bay (S.), Troas Rock (S.). Distance, 8.45 miles. Preparatory gun 2.25 p.m.; starting gun 2.30 p.m.

Name.	Scratch	4.37.24
Bonita	"	4.48.45
Daphne	"	D.N.S.
Allanah	"	4.39.24
Halcyon	"	D.N.S.

Position for Races to date.

Position.	for Races.	to date.
1	Allanah	6
2	Allanah	4
3	Bonita	3
4	Daphne	0
5	Halcyon	0

THE FAIRY BALLET.

We are asked to remind our readers that booking opens at 9 a.m. for the second charity performance to be given this season by the A.D.C. on Saturday, January 2nd, at 9.15 p.m. and on Wednesday, (matinee) January 6th, at 4.30 p.m.

The Belgian Refugee Relief Fund is the charity selected this time, than which there is surely none more deserving or popular.

For this reason alone it is confidently expected that there will be a big demand for seats, so that those who do not wish to be disappointed are advised to book early. The entertainment will be in the nature of a Fairy Ballet, and, whilst in no way striving to compare with their recent ambitious "Bluebird" production, it will be found to possess a novel charm of its own that should appeal to both young and old, especially to those who allow themselves to be carried away by the reasonable atmosphere it conveys.

MANSLAUGHTER.

A Quarrel on Board Ship.

At the Criminal Sessions, this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, Wong Tak was charged with the manslaughter of Chiu Tong on board the s.s. Tai Lee, on a journey from Canton, on November 12.

Prisoner said deceased fell down dead.

The Hon. Attorney General said there was a quarrel between the deceased and a cook-boy about some money. The prisoner, who happened to be the father of the boy, intervened in the quarrel and he and deceased fought.

Some blows were exchanged, apparently, and the deceased fell down and struck the deck, apparently, with his head, and although there was no fracture of the skull, he died from an injured cranium. If they found that the deceased died as a result of the blows struck and the assault committed on him by the prisoner in the course of that fight, they would find him guilty of manslaughter. The only defence, apparently, which the defendant suggested was that the deceased assaulted him first; but it did not matter, as his Lordship would tell them, in a case of that kind, who actually struck the first blow.

Dr. Macfarlane said the injury to the skull was such as could have been caused by a fall. The injury was quite recent.

A witness said that after deceased fell he did not get up again. There was a quarrel between deceased and the prisoner before they fought. Both were very excited. In his opinion the prisoner struck the deceased first. He did not see deceased strike a blow before that.

The jury found the prisoner guilty and recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said no one supposed that prisoner wished to bring about the death of the deceased. Medical evidence had shown that the deceased died as the result of a fall, but that fall was the result of a blow which the prisoner gave. He was very glad to give effect to the jury's recommendation; it was a very unfortunate occurrence altogether. Prisoner would go to prison for six months with hard labour.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Appointment.—H. E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Sergeant R. J. Stevenson, of the H. K. V.B., to be Warrant Officer (Sergeant Major Instructor) with the rank of Honorary 2nd Lieutenant in the Engineer Company, H. K. V.B., with effect from 17th December, 1914.

Parades.—Parades for Tuesday 22nd instant, 5.00 p.m., Musketry Instruction on Kennedy Road Range for the following Regiments:—Right Section M.G. Co., Ptes. H. A. Hyndman, C. Pereira, Mirza, Machado, A. J. V. Ribeiro, Rathnam, H. W. Ramsay, C. V. F. Ribeiro, Rozz, Silas, Tavares, Wilman and Minihannet.

Sergt. Major Collyer, D.O.L.I., will attend, 5.10 p.m., Centre Section M.G. Co., at Kowloon Dock; launch leaves Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m. 5.15 p.m., Nos. 1 and 2 Sections Artillery and left Section M.G. Co. 10 p.m. drill at Headquarters.

Remainder, Musketry Exercises under Company Officers. Detail.—Orderly Officer, Lieut. T. G. Weall. Orderly Sergeant, Sergt. Murdoch.

To furnish Guard to-night, Left Section M.G. Co. To furnish Guard to-morrow, Centre Section M.G. Co.

POSSESSION OF DYNAMITE.

Plot to Bomb Governor-General of Canton.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, at the Criminal Session, Chan Hoi-yuk, alias Chan Yuk-tong alias Chan King-wan, was charged with unlawfully having in his possession 4 lb. of dynamite and five detonators on Nov. 7.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, appeared for the prosecution, and the Hon. Mr. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. C. A. S. Ross, defended.

The jury was as follows:—Messrs. A. Ritchie, F. Gomez, R. D. Wilke, E. D. d. Roza, F. A. Gage, J. M. do Rosario Xavier, and A. Mackenzie.

At the outset, the Hon. Mr. Pollock applied for particulars of the charge and of the circumstances which were alleged to give rise to suspicion. The prisoner was charged under a section which said that any person who made, or had in his possession, or under his control, any explosive substance in such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that he had it for an unlawful object, unless he could show that he made or had it in his possession for a lawful purpose, should be guilty of a felony and should be liable to 14 years' imprisonment.

The circumstances, he submitted, were material particulars in the case and in fairness to the prisoner and his counsel they should be made known to them.

The Crown Solicitor said he had not been asked for particulars. The only particulars he could give were the prisoner's own statement.

This statement, Mr. Pollock submitted in reply, was not admissible evidence. His Lordship over-ruled the objection.

The case for the Crown, as set out by Mr. Hodgson, was that the prisoner was found on the wharf of the s.s. Sai Tai on November 7 with the 4 lb. of dynamite and five detonators in his possession. He was taken to the Central Police Station and in answer to the charge said:—"I have nothing to say. I passed through Hongkong to Macao. I wished to look for some person to take it to Canton to make a bomb and ask some person to throw on Lung Chai-kwong." If that was not an unlawful purpose, said counsel, he would be very much surprised to hear it.

Evidence in support of the prosecution was given by Mr. F. Browne, Chief Detective Inspector Marison, and P. C. Lane.

A Chinese interpreter, who read the charge to the prisoner at the Police Station, said that Lung Chai-kwong was Governor-General of Canton. He did not know whether the Governor-General had visited Hongkong or not.

No evidence was called for the defence.

Mr. Hodgson, addressing the jury, said it was for them to say whether the circumstances were such as to give ground for reasonable suspicion that prisoner did not have it for a lawful purpose. The defendant had said he had the dynamite; he was going to find someone to make a bomb and throw it at Lung Chai-kwong; that was not having it in his possession for a lawful object.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock submitted several points of law for his Lordship's consideration, and claimed the position was this:—supposing a man was in possession of burglarious implements with intent to commit a burglary in Canton, that would be no offence, because the house in Canton, at which the burglary was to be committed, was outside the jurisdiction of the Court. In this case, if the jury found that the

"unlawful object" to be performed was to get somebody to throw a bomb at Lung Chai-kwong, who, the last witness informed them, was Governor-General at Canton, then he submitted that the "unlawful object" aimed at was an object over which the court in Hongkong had no jurisdiction.

His Lordship, after further argument, said if counsel were to ask him to rule that bombing in Canton was not an unlawful object he might say "Yes," but if he were asked to say it was a lawful thing, he did not know. He thought the term "lawful" had a much more extended sense.

Mr. Pollock submitted that the prisoner was entitled to his discharge.

His Lordship pointed out that the person in Canton might bomb the Governor-General in Canton or elsewhere. He was known to visit Hongkong and it was known that when he did come he was very strongly guarded.

Mr. Pollock submitted that the statement was to be taken as a whole. If the bomb were to be thrown here, there was no good in the extremely round-about method shown in the statement.

His Lordship asked whether counsel said that having dynamite in Hongkong, with the intention of blowing up the Governor-General of Canton, was a lawful object?

Mr. Pollock replied that the section under which the prisoner was charged had to be read as a whole and not split in two. Lung Chai-kwong being out of the jurisdiction, it came to this—that the prosecution in this case was seeking to protect somebody outside the jurisdiction, and that, he submitted, could not be done.

His Lordship said there was a certain number of legitimate objects for which dynamite could be used. They might presumably be exhaustively enumerated and collected; there might be three or four thousand. When the jury found that it was not going to be used for any of those objects; did that not establish an offence? The fact that he was going to bomb somebody outside the jurisdiction could not be included in the list.

Mr. Pollock said His Lordship was seeking to put an interpretation on the Ordinance which did not exist.

After further argument, his Lordship said he was going to ask the jury if they found that when prisoner had the dynamite in his possession he had the project of having it taken to Macao, and from there having it taken to Canton for the first opportunity of taking the life of Lung. He would reserve the other point and if, after further consideration, he were in doubt, he would take the opinion of the Full Court on it. He would postpone sentence in that event.

The Crown Solicitor argued that possession in this Colony, for the purpose of sending out of the Colony, of dynamite, to enable bombs to be made outside the Colony to assassinate or kill any one outside the Colony, could not be anything but possession for purposes which are not lawful.

The jury retired and after deliberating in private for about twenty minutes returned an answer to his Lordship's question in the affirmative, which is tantamount to guilty.

On the point of law his Lordship reserved the question for the Full Court on Wednesday next.

Newspapers for Australia. We are officially advised that newspapers published in Hongkong may now be forwarded to Australia in bulk, but not through the post.

Colony's Health. During last week the only cases of communicable diseases notified were two non-fatal occurrences of enteric (Portuguese and Chinese; one imported) and one fatal case of diphtheria (Chinese).

H. K. FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Second Division Fixture List.

The Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Football League advises us that the 2nd Division fixtures for the season are as follows:—

December 30th.—Confucians v. St. Joseph's College, Club ground, at 3 p.m.

December 30th.—Diocessans v. University, Navy ground, at 4.15 p.m.

January 2nd.—Lam Liong v. Queen's College, Navy ground, at 3 p.m.

January 2nd.—Lusitano v. Victoria Rovers, Military ground, at 3 p.m.

January 6th.—Diocessans v. Victoria Rovers, Military ground, at 4.15 p.m.

January 6th.—Diocessans v. Lam Liong, Club ground, at 3 p.m.

January 13th.—Queen's College v. St. Joseph's College, Club ground, at 3 p.m.

January 13th.—Confucians v. University, Navy ground, at 4.15 p.m.

January 16th.—Confucians v. Lusitano, Navy ground, at 3 p.m.

January 16th.—Queen's College v. Victoria Rovers, Military ground, at 3 p.m.

January 23rd.—Lusitano v. Queen's College, Club ground, at 3 p.m.

January 23rd.—Confucians v. Lam Liong, Military ground, at 3 p.m.

January 27th.—Queen's College v. University, Navy ground, at 4.15 p.m.

January 30th.—Lam Liong v. Victoria Rovers, Military ground, at 3 p.m.

February 3rd.—St. Joseph's College v. Victoria Rovers, Military ground, at 4.15 p.m.

February 6th.—Diocessans v. Queen's College, Club ground, at 3 p.m.

February 10th.—St. Joseph's College v. University, Navy ground, at 4.15 p.m.

February 13th.—Victoria Rovers v. Confucians, Military ground, at 4.15 p.m.

February 17th.—Lam Liong v. St. Joseph's College, Club ground, at 3 p.m.

February 20th.—Diocessans v. St. Joseph's College, Club ground, at 3 p.m.

February 20th.—Lam Liong v. Lusitano, Military ground, at 3 p.m.

February 24th.—University v. Victoria Rovers, Navy ground, at 4.15 p.m.

March 6th.—Confucians v. Diocessans, Club ground, at 3 p.m.

March 10th.—Lam Liong v. University, Navy ground, at 4.15 p.m.

March 13th.—Lusitano v. St. Joseph's College, Military ground, at 3 p.m.

March 24th.—Lusitano v. University, Navy ground, at 4.15 p.m.

March 27th.—Diocessans v. Lusitano, Club ground, at 3 p.m.

The times are as at present arranged for, but if it is found impossible to start at the earlier hour an effort will be made to obtain another pitch for the same day at a later time.

It is hoped, however, that the dates and times will be now adhered to.

10-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

TO SAIL.

The Norwegian Steamship PROMETHEUS will be despatched to Singapore direct on or about the 30th December, 1914.

For freight and passage apply to:—Messrs. TIN SENG LEE, 64a, Bonham Strand West, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1914.

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany	Britain.
Austria	Russia.
Turkey	France.
	Belgium.
	Japan.
	Serbia.
	Montenegro.

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the usurpation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1895.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1908.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 8 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpected. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilization proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Servian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oise. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer *Koenigin Luise* and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxemburg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxemburg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Olney.

August 18.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Bada, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and \$8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liège and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians recover Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailoz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France, and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaruska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder. Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberstshohe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revinay and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawaruska, and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Fighting begins around Tientsin.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beat back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting way to Bada Post.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. *Cumberland* has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tientsin, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser *Cormoran* and two gunboats sunk in Kiaochow Bay. Big battle still proceeding; fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German ariators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commando under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre. In France Allies resume offensive.

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. *Yarrow* sinks the *Markomannia* and captures the *Pontoporus* (Emden's supply ship) off Samatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Paris to the sea. H.M.S. *Hawke* sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser *Waldeck Rousseau* sinks Austrian submarine off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Marianne and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the *Emden* sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer *Orfeld* arrives at Las Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser *Karlsruhe*, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer *Badger* sinks German submarine.

off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lode, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 28.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica; and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the *Emden* enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser *Jemohug* and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia, in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser *Hermes* sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tientsin silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced that 2,000 armed Bedouins have

penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of \$200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. *Minerva* bombards Akabi, which is evacuated. Terrifying story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sunk in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser *Yorck* strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jahde Bay and sinks *Christian De Vot's* rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tientsin announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tientsin is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord

Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser *Emden* caught off Coors Islands by H.M.A.S. *Sydney* engagement ensues; *Emden* goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser *Koenigsberg* imprisoned in the Ruffi River, German *Ea* Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers *Good Hope* and *Monmouth* must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. *Christian De Vot's* rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

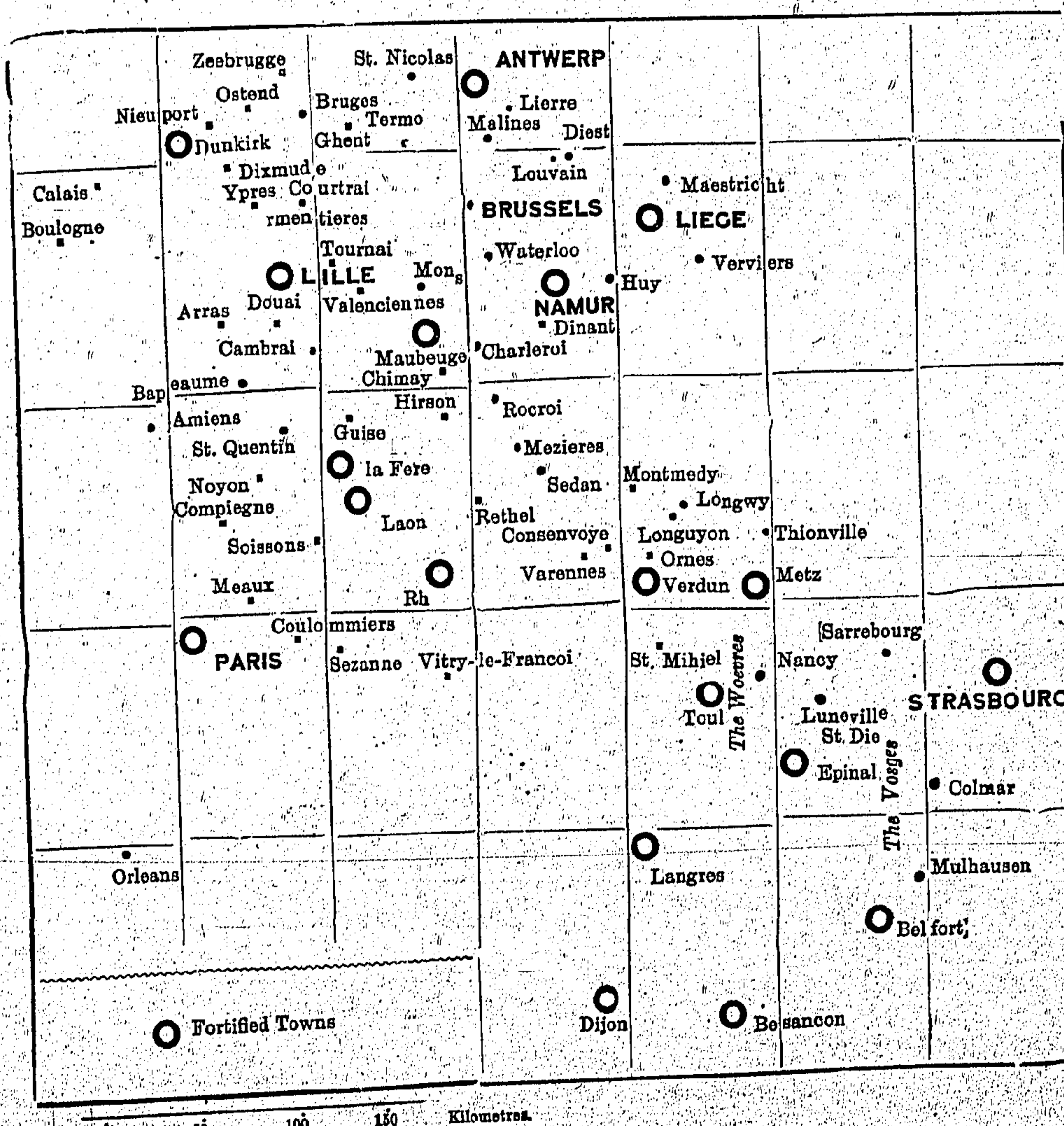
Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

(Continued on page 10)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advice is to the effect that the Allies have resumed the offensive in Flanders and made substantial progress.

Commercial.

Trade Between Japan and Europe
Drafts on London are now accepted by banks in Japan as freely as before the outbreak of war, says a Japanese contemporary, and the war risk rate has declined to 1/2 per cent. Difficulties of shipment to Europe have therefore been removed—except so far as they are occasioned by a lack of steamers—and as by this time the stocks of Japanese goods in Europe must be about exhausted, a revival in trade is expected. The space allotted to Kobe in the Kitano Maru, which sailed for Europe on the 12th inst., was all taken up, as also that in the Fushimi Maru on the 19th, green peas, copper, and general cargo being the chief items for shipment.

Copper
It has already been reported how the London copper market opened higher than had been expected, and then dropped, the decline being attributed chiefly to the coming into play of the large stocks on the American market. The *Mainichi* quotes a London advice of December 1, according to which prices have risen from the \$54 6s. last quoted to \$55 17s. 6d., or five shillings above the unexpectedly high opening price. This is an extraordinary rise (though for copper it is, of course, still a very low price) and Japanese holders are anxious to dispose of their holdings at this rate, fearful that the American stocks may depress the market again.

Antimony
Antimony had shown a tendency to increase in price for some years past, and the war has sent it up to Y. 17 per picul for the sulphate and Y. 30 per picul for refined antimony in Japan—rates which the *Asahi* does not consider in any way abnormal seeing how prices soared during the Russo-Japanese war. Contractors may be roughly divided into two classes—those who made forward contracts and are experiencing the exquisite pain of parting with their goods for a much lower price than they could obtain in the open market, and those who are getting new orders at very remunerative rates.

NOTICES.

MR. N. NOGAWA,
OF KYOTO,
is Exhibiting at
MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR,
Des Vaux Road,
A specially selected assortment
of Kyoto inlaid
Bronze, Damascene, Cloisonne
& Satsuma Objects of Art.

Exhibition and Sale from 16th to
26th December.

N. NOGAWA.
c/o Messrs. KOMOR & KOMOR,
Alexandra Building.

HONGKONG HOTEL.
By kind permission of Lieutenant Colonel L. A. Watson, the Band of the 74th Punjab will be in attendance on Christmas Night and also New Year's Eve when a Special Menu will be provided. Tables should be booked early.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

CLOSING UP SALES.
D. CHELLARAM,
SILK STORE,
56, Queen's Road Central,
is removing from the above premises to 38 and 40, Queen's Road Central, and is offering all the goods at a reduction 50 per cent. off the prices, for only two weeks. Early inspection solicited.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1914.

CIGARETTE & TOBACCO FUND FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE FRONT.

Will these Ladies and Gentlemen who hold Subscription Lists kindly send them to be entered up to one of the following:
"South China Morning Post."
"Hongkong Telegraph."
Geo. J. B. Sayer,
19, Queen's Road Central.

APPEAL.
As the Committee are sure that many Ladies and Gentlemen are in sympathy with this movement to give a little comfort to the Allied forces who are fighting our battles, donations will be thankfully received, and Subscription Lists can be obtained from any of the above.

NOTICES

SUN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1855.
ASSURANCE IN FORCE OVER
\$40,000,000.
FUNDS EXCEEDED
\$11,000,000.

Chief Office for South China, 2 Des Vaux Road.
(Powell's Buildings) Tel. 1245.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON 15, Morrison Hill Road.

BEST KNOWN IN THE WORLD.

VARNISHES,
PAINTS, COLOURS,
ENAMELS, etc.

MANUFACTURED BY
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 1796)
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.

STOCKS KEPT IN HONGKONG

of all kinds of Varnishes, Paints, etc. for all purposes.

HONGKONG BRANCH, Alexandra Building.

G. R. NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate which should be clearly marked "Tender for lease of part of Old Supreme Court Building," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Monday, 28th December 1914, for the lease of certain rooms on the Ground Floor and in the Basement of the Old Supreme Court Building. Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of Five hundred dollars (\$500) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown, if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the conditions hereinafter contained should the tender be accepted.

Particulars of the terms of lease etc. may be obtained on personal application at the Office of the Director of Public Works. The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.
A. F. CHURCHILL,
Director of Public Works.
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1914.

G. R. NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that sealed tenders in duplicate will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Monday, 28th day of December, 1914, for the letting of the Old Post Office building from the 1st January to 31st December, 1915, subject to conditions which can be ascertained at the Office. Each tender should bear on the cover the words, "Tender for Lease of Old Post Office Building" and must be accompanied by a receipt to the effect that the tenderer has deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum of One thousand dollars (\$1,000) as a pledge of the bona fides of his offer which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown if the tenderer refuses to carry out his tender and comply with the Conditions above referred to should the tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.
Forms of tender and further particulars can be obtained from the Director of Public Works.
A. F. CHURCHILL,
Director of Public Works
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1914.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

G. R. TO LET.

TO LET.—Immediately, Nos 3, 4, 5, 6, & 11, Austin Avenue, Kowloon. Recently colour-washed. Rent, including use of electric light fittings, \$58 per month. Particulars on application to O.C., A.S.C., Victoria Bk., Hongkong. Keys may be obtained from Watchman at No. 5 Austin Avenue.

GARDEN FETE

organized by the
STUDENTS' UNION.
will be held
in the Grounds of the University
on
SATURDAY, January 30th
from 3—7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady May.

Proceeds to be given to the
PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

Admission: 50 cts.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given that by instructions of the Department of State all citizens of the United States now holding regular Department of State or emergency passports are required to present themselves within two weeks to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States for the insertion in such passport of a declaration as to the countries in which such passport is to be used and the purposes for which countries are to be visited and for the attachment to such passport of a photograph of the holder. Without such statement and such photograph passports heretofore granted citizens of the United States or persons owing allegiance to the United States may be regarded as invalid.

Notice also is hereby given that hereafter a person applying to the Department of State or to a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States authorized to issue emergency passports for a regular or emergency passport is required to state in what countries he intends to use such passport and if any such country is at war to state briefly for what object he intends to go there. A statement in the following form will be written upon the face of the passport issued either by the Department of State or by the diplomatic or consular authority.

"The person to whom this passport is issued has declared under oath that he desires it for use in countries hereafter named for the following objects..... This passport is not valid for use in other countries except in necessary transit to or from the countries named."

The holder is also required to submit a small unmounted photograph of himself or herself in duplicate, one copy of which will be attached to the passport. With applications for passports photographs will be submitted in triplicate.
GEORGE E. ANDERSON,
Consul General,
Hongkong, 18th December, 1914.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital\$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling£1,500,000 at 2/-
—\$15,000,000
Silver\$18,000,000

Reserve Liability of
Proprietors\$15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale—Chairman,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy
Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.,
G. T. M. Eddins, Esq.,
O. S. Gubbay, Esq.,
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.,
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. E. Shillim,
CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers—London
County and Westminster
Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per
annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/4 per cent. per
annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per
annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above
Bank is conducted by the
**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION**
Rules may be obtained on ap-
plication.

INTEREST on deposits is al-
lowed on the minimum monthly
balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per an-
num.

Depositors may transfer at their
option balances of \$100 or more
to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Bank to be placed on **FIXED
DEPOSIT** at 4 per cent. per
annum.

For the Hongkong and Shang-
hai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Pro-
perty, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident
System.
(Rates and Particulars on ap-
plication.)

The Office of
**TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,**
Undertaken and Executed.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 19th March, 1908

PEAK TRAMWAY CO
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS:			
7.00 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.	15 MIN.	10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	15 MIN.
7.15 A.M. to 7.15 A.M.	15 MIN.	10.15 A.M. to 10.15 A.M.	15 MIN.
7.30 A.M. to 7.30 A.M.	15 MIN.	10.30 A.M. to 10.30 A.M.	15 MIN.
7.45 A.M. to 7.45 A.M.	15 MIN.	10.45 A.M. to 10.45 A.M.	15 MIN.
8.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	15 MIN.	11.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	15 MIN.
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9.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	15 MIN.	12.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
9.15 A.M. to 9.15 A.M.	15 MIN.	12.15 P.M. to 12.15 P.M.	15 MIN.
9.30 A.M. to 9.30 A.M.	15 MIN.	12.30 P.M. to 12.30 P.M.	15 MIN.
9.45 A.M. to 9.45 A.M.	15 MIN.	12.45 P.M. to 12.45 P.M.	15 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	15 MIN.	1.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
10.15 A.M. to 10.15 A.M.	15 MIN.	1.15 P.M. to 1.15 P.M.	15 MIN.
10.30 A.M. to 10.30 A.M.	15 MIN.	1.30 P.M. to 1.30 P.M.	15 MIN.
10.45 A.M. to 10.45 A.M.	15 MIN.	1.45 P.M. to 1.45 P.M.	15 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	15 MIN.	2.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	15 MIN.
11.15 A.M. to 11.15 A.M.	15 MIN.	2.15 P.M. to 2.15 P.M.	15 MIN.
11.30 A.M. to 11.30 A.M.	15 MIN.	2.30 P.M. to 2.30 P.M.	15 MIN.
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8.45 A.M. to 8.45 A.M.	15 MIN.	11.45 A.M. to 11.45 A.M.	15 MIN.
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9.30 A.M. to 9.30 A.M.	15 MIN.	12.	

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from back of page 8).

November 16.—Votes for \$220,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Canopus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixchoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Heligoland to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of \$350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attacked and drove Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium, less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between the Visula and the W. Russians attacking strong positions in East Prussia.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czestochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khopa, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing her forces under arms to 108,000. Lull still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

Nov. 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zepplin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that German losses heavy round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long. Portuguese Congress authorizes Portugal to intervene in war at any suitable moment, in accordance with terms of British Alliance.

Nov. 25.—Announced that two British battleships on Monday bombarded all points of military significance at Zeebrugge. Lusitania registers successes against Germans, Austrians and Turks.

Nov. 26.—Announced that everything points to overthrow of German armies in Poland. British battleship Bulwark blown up at Sheerness.

Nov. 27.—Mr. Lloyd George announces that the War Loan has been largely over-subscribed. Mr. Winston Churchill reviews the naval situation, in the House of Commons. Announced that German submarine sinks steamers Malachite and Primo near Havre.

Nov. 28.—Russians rout Austrians, taking 7,000 prisoners and many guns. Announced that

German cruisers in Pacific have not left Ohilian waters since the engagement off Valparaiso. Morning Post's Petrograd correspondent says bulk of German army in Poland is irrevocably lost in the east event.

Nov. 30.—Announced that His Majesty the King has left for France on a visit to British Headquarters.

Dec. 1.—Russians capture Austrian positions defending the passes to the Carpathians. Announced that Russians during the first half of November took 50,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 2.—Prince of Wales' Fund totals \$4,000,000. King George and President Poincare visit British forces. Germany apologises to Portugal for invasion of Angola.

Dec. 3.—Reported that an airman drops bombs on Krupp factory at Essen. Australian and New Zealand contingents disembark in Egypt. General De Wavre captured. Belgrade occupied by Austrians.

Dec. 4.—Announced that, after six weeks, the Austro-Hungarian war loan of \$180,000,000 is only half-subscribed.

Dec. 5.—King George returns to London.

Dec. 7.—German occupation of Lodz announced. Servians everywhere repulse Austrians and take 2,400 prisoners.

Dec. 8.—Allies make progress in Flanders, and a German advance is now regarded as impossible. Losses of Germans in the battles before Lodz stated to be 100,000. Paris Bourse reopens. Illness of the Kaiser announced.

December 9.—General Doyers meets tragic end in engagement on the Vaal River. Announced that German cruisers Soharhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sunk by British Squadron off Falkland Islands. Allies make marked progress in Flanders; Dutch papers assert that Allies contemplate advance on Ostend and Antwerp.

December 10.—Announced that German cruiser Narberg was also sunk off the Falklands. Dutch papers report that Germans are becoming anxious over situation in western Flanders. Announced that South African rebellion has practically ended and has become affair for police rather than military.

December 11.—Allies still continue to advance; La Bassee and Vermelles captured. German cruiser Friedrich Karl strikes mine in the Baltic and sinks.

Dec. 12.—Germans completely evacuate west bank of Yser canal. Reported that Soissons Cathedral is destroyed by German artillery fire. La Bassee captured by the French. British Consul at Hodeidah arrested by Turkish gendarmes in Italian Consulate.

Dec. 14.—Submarine B11 enters Dardanelles and blows up Turkish battleship Mesoudiyeh. Servians re-enter Belgrade.

Dec. 15.—Court of Enquiry finds that explosion on H.M.S. Bulwark was due to accidental ignition of ammunition on board.

Dec. 16.—German cruisers shell Scarborough, West Hartlepool and Whitby, killing and injuring a number of civilians. Announced that Servians have taken altogether 80,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 17.—Turkey undertakes to prosecute those responsible for arrest of British Consul at Hodeidah. British Fleet bombards Turks concentrated in Gulf of Saros.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ship's Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide correspondence which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ship's Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignment letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong and Canton by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESTROYED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS; BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO FRANCE IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DONE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CRETE OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA ARE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IS FULLY WORKING ORDER IN BOTH DIRECTIONS BY THE LONG SEA ROUTE.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENTIONED BY EGYPT IS RESUMED FOR ORDINARY PARCELS ONLY—GRECE, CYPRUS, GREECE, SYRIA, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LY BIA) TRIPOLI.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Unregistered letters and Post-Cards may now be sent to Peking.

On and after this date the names of steamers carrying mail to all parts of the world will be reinserted.

The Siberia, with the American Mail is due to arrive here on Tuesday, the 22nd inst.

The Yochow, with the Mail from London (via Siberia) of Sunday, the 23rd inst., is due to arrive here on Wednesday, the 23rd inst.

MAILS DUE.

American, American, 22nd inst.
Siberian, Yochow, 23rd inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Shanghai & N. China—Per KALGAN, 22nd inst. 10 a.m.
Japan via Kobe—Per HOPBANG, 22nd inst. 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, Canada via San Francisco—Per KOREA, 22nd Dec. noon.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIYANG, 22nd Dec. 1 p.m.
Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya—Per TJILIWONG, 22nd inst. 2 p.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per ANHUI, 22nd Dec. 3 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Monday 28th Dec.)
Philippine Is.—Per CHINHUA, 22nd Dec. 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per ANHUI, 22nd inst. 3 p.m.

Straits, India and Calcutta—Per KUM-SANG, 22nd inst. 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao and Anping—Per ROSSU M, 22nd inst. 4 p.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan via Yokohama—Per JAPAN, 22nd inst. 4 p.m.

SILIMPONON OOL. BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Shidzuoka Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072, M. Deguchi, 20th inst.—Shanghai, 17th Gen.—N. Y. K.

Tungus, Norw. s.s. 1,039, C. Corneliusen, 20th inst.—Bangkok, 9th inst.—Rice—Chinese.

Shengtu, Br. s.s. 1,338, Speed, 20th inst.—Singapore, 11th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

Takung, Br. s.s. 967, McLure, 20th inst.—Halifax, 17th inst.—General—J. M. & Co.

Tahchee, Br. s.s. 3,359, McRay, 19th inst.—Calcutta, 13th inst. Ballast—S. O. Co.

Tjilwong, Dut. s.s. 3,061, A. Oldenberger, 20th inst.—Yokohama, 7th inst. Gen.—J. O. J. L.

Japan, Swedish s.s. 5,229, C. A. Prulson, 19th inst.—Singapore, 15th inst. Gen.—Swedish Trading Co.

Takaosun Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,331, Gillespie, 19th inst.—Hongkong, 16th inst.—Coal—Order.

Pathan, Br. s.s. 3,165, E. Chaplin, 19th inst.—Singapore, 11th inst. Gen.—D. & Co.

Bauri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,351, T. Soga, 19th inst.—Batavia, 18th inst.—Gen.—D. & Co.

Yingchow, Br. s.s. 1,223, E. L. Jones, 20th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 739, A. Marquerite, 19th inst.—Halifax, 17th inst. Gen.—A. R. Martz.

Kwangtsh, Chinese s.s. 2,135, Saugster, 20th inst.—Shanghai, 15th inst. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Dorwent, Br. s.s. 1,592, J. Jenkins, 19th inst.—Saigon, 14th inst. Rice—Chinese.

Halyang, Br. s.s. 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 20th inst.—Swatow, 19th inst.—Gen.—D. L. & Co.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Halyang from Foochow etc.—Messrs J. W. Odell, W. Stephens, A. Ogilvie, Mr. & Mrs. M. O. Clark, H. W. Hosking.

Per s.s. Dorwent from Saigon—Mr. and Mrs. Marques, Mrs. Nookhan.

Per s.s. Yingchow from Shanghai—Messrs G. H. Luby, A. B. Buttcombe, L. Y. Chow, F. M. M. White, R. W. Wedderburn, Struthers.

WEDNESDAY, 23rd Dec.

Straits, Calcutta, Bux Port Said, Marseilles & United Kingdom—Per KALGAN, 23rd inst. 9 a.m.

via, Samarang, Sourabaya and Port Moreby, (via Batavia)—Per TJILIWONG, 23rd inst. 9 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per CHINHUA, 23rd inst. 10 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 23rd Dec. noon.

Philippine Is.—Per WINGANG, 23rd Dec. 2 p.m.

Straits, & India via Calcutta—Per YAT-SHING, 23rd inst. 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 24th Dec.

Halifax & Pakhol—Per HUICHOW, 24th inst. 9 a.m.

Pakhol & Halphong—Per HUICHOW, 24th inst. 9 a.m.

Hoihow, Halphong & Pakhol—Per HONGKONG, 24th inst. 11 a.m.

Japan via Moji, Victoria & Tacoma—Per CHICAGO M, 24th inst. 1 p.m.

Straits & India via Calcutta—Per FOOSHING, 24th inst. 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 25th Dec.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 25th inst. 9 a.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per SHAOHSING, 25th inst. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITCHING, 25th Dec. 1 p.m.

SATURDAY, 26th Dec.

Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per LIANGHONG, 26th Dec. 3 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday, 31st inst.)

SUNDAY, 27th Dec.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 27th Dec. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 29th Dec.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 29th Dec. 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 8th Jan. 1915.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 8th Jan. 3 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 8th Jan. 3 p.m.

TIDE TABLE.

21st Dec. to 27th Dec. 1914.

High Water, Low Water, Mean Time.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 12.05—Pressure has decreased throughout the area, especially over N. Japan, the depression over S. Manchuria having advanced rapidly eastwards. It is situated over N. Hokkaido this morning. A depression is also indicated to the west of Halphong.

The anticyclone has weakened considerably and is central morning to the south of Japan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. Easterly winds, moderate to fair to cloudy.

2 Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

21st Dec. a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

Wanchow. 7a. 30.01. 7. nno. 5 b.

Nemuro. 6a. 29.85. 29.85. n. 1.

Hakodate. 5a. 30.02. 30.02. n. 0.

Tokyo. 4a. 30.17. 30.17. n. 0.

Kobe. 3a. 30.13. 30.13. n. 0.

Nagasaki. 2a. 30.15. 30.15. n. 0.

Kagima. 1a. 30.15. 30.15. n. 0.

Oshima. 30.15. 30.15. n. 0.

Naha. 30.15. 30.15. n. 0.

Yokohama. 30.20. 30.20. n. 0.

Manila. 29.99. 29.99. n. 0.

Shanghai. 30.03. 30.03. n. 2.

Swatow. 30.02. 30.02. n. 2.

Amoy. 30.02. 30.02. n. 2.

Shanghai. 30.02. 30.02. n. 2.

Amoy. 30.02. 30.02. n. 2.

Shanghai. 30.02. 30.02. n. 2.

Amoy. 30.02. 30.02. n. 2.

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Amoy. 30.02. 30.02. n. 2.

Shanghai. 30.02. 30.02. n. 2.

Amoy. 30.02. 30.02. n. 2.

MAIL STEAMERS.

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For Steamers To Sail On Remains

B'AY via S'pore, Penang, Colombo

SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

L'DON via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles

Nile Capt. H. Powell about 30th Dec. Freight & Passage

Nagoya Capt. W. H. Sweny noon 1st Jan. Freight & Passage

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

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SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.

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